The Carolina Farmer

NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

the Carolina Farmer

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JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

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Volume 10 September, 1955 Number 9

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At Fontana . . .

YOU STAND ALONE at dusk on the observation platform atop Fontana Dam. It is that most beautiful of all times in the mountains, when it's neither light nor dark and for a few perfect moments all life seems suspended.

You look down the sharp slope of 480 feet of concrete to the floor of the valley. There the released waters of the Little Tennessee spin huge turbines and then flow off through the hills, to be caught time after time by other dams, to turn other turbines. To the right, a web of steel-towered transmission lines climb the mountains to carry the power to thousands of homes.

ALL AROUND YOU are the massive reaches of the Great Smokies—peaks that had existed for an eternity before the Alps and Rockies were born. Now, in the early evening, they are shaded in blue—an intense, incredible blue.

Standing there alone, you think of the Creator who shaped these mountains, and of the men who have walked in them. You think of the strong men like Junaluska and Drowning Bear. And you think of Tsali, a simple Cherokee nobody who gave his life that his people might forever live in these hills.

THEN YOU THINK of the men who built the dam, and of those who had the vision to see it and the courage to fight for it and its counterparts in the Tennessee Valley. Because of them, these ancient resources have been harnessed for a moment to work for man. As you look about you, you can't help but feel that this is as it should be.

SUDDENLY, THERE IS a little boy at your side. He leans out over the railing and whistles softly. "Man alive," he says, "I wonder how much that thing cost?" You tell him—a little over 70 million dollars. That much money doesn't mean anything to him, and not much to you either. You cast about in your mind for some basis for comparison. Then you remember that it took less than that to build all the co-op power lines in North Carolina.

But in the quiet glory of this moment the politics and controversies of TVA are remote and unreal. The dam is there because it had to be there. And you're proud that it belongs to you and to all Americans.—JERRY ANDERSON.

This Month

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Photo by Max Tharpe

ABOUT THE COVER

We don't know the name of our venerable cover model. We do know that he farms a river bottom in Wilkes County, and, according to the photographer, "raises the tallest corn I've ever seen." And by the looks of that bulging crib in the background, we'd say the corn grows full as well as tall. The grin? Well, maybe that's because the corn is in the crib, and not still growing in the valley.

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Tarheel FARMING

A Digest of the Month's Most Significant Farm News

$75,000 Grant To State College

The Kellogg Foundation has made a $75,000 grant to N. C. State College to be used in studying a new Agricultural Extension Service teaching method, called "Farm and Home Development." The study will be nationwide in its application, but North Carolina is one of four states selected for the evaluation study. The grant will cover a five-year period. Results of the North Carolina study will be consolidated with those obtained in three other states to determine how best to proceed nationally with Farm and Home Development approach. Dr. Fred L. Bates, assistant professor, department of rural sociology, has been appointed extension evaluation specialist and will head the field study. Two specialists and possibly two research assistants will be employed to conduct the study. Dr. C. B. Ratchford, assistant State College agricultural extension director, is chairman of a School of Agriculture committee appointed to act in an advisory capacity.

Cotton Acres Down

Figures of the North Carolina Crop Reporting Service indicate the area of cotton in cultivation on July 1 in the state to be 45,000 acres. This is 15 per cent below the 55,000 acres for last year and 33 per cent below the 10-year (1944-53) average of 711,000 acres. The area for harvest this year is calculated at 469,000 acres, making this the smallest acreage of cotton harvested in North Carolina since 1871.

Cotton Loan Rates

ASC officials announced last month that the white middling 15-16ths inch cotton stored in the mill areas of North Carolina will carry a loan rate this year of 34.55 cents per pound. The rate for the same cotton in other than mill areas will be 34.45 cents. Mill areas carrying the higher loan rate are made up of the counties west of Granville, Wake, Harnett, Hoke and Scotland. Counties east of Person, Durham, Chatham, Lee, Moore, and Richmond carry the lower rate. North Carolina state rates are based on a recent announcement by the Department of Agriculture that the average loan rate for 1955 crop upland cotton, basis middling 7/8ths inch would be 31.70 cents per pound, gross weight. This compares with a loan rate in North Carolina last year of 34.26 cents per pound of 15-16ths inches white middling in concentrated mill areas, and 34.16 cents per pound in other areas.

Drop in Farm Income

Department of Agriculture figures show a drop of 4 per cent in farm income in the first half of 1955. A sharp drop in livestock receipts was chiefly responsible for this decline. Despite lower prices, the department foresaw a new record in farm output this year. If favorable weather continues, crop production is expected to be the second highest in the nation. Livestock receipts were down 7 per cent from the first half of 1954. Hog prices averaged lower and receipts from other meat animals were down. Crop receipts during the first six months were 2 per cent above last year's receipts. The department said the reason for the increase was a substantial increase in receipts from soybeans, potatoes, and truck crops.

Corn Mill Controls

At the third annual joint meeting of the Eastern and Western North Carolina Corn Millers Associations at Goldsboro, July 28-29, a resolution was adopted asking closer regulation of the corn milling industry. The resolution advocated legislation to require the licensing of corn millers and to establish sanitary standards for corn used in the manufacture of meal and hominy grits. L. Y. Ballentine spoke plainly of the problems facing the industry. He told the members of the Association that though many millers have cleaned up their plants and modernized their equipment, some have been slow in making improvements. Some millers, he said, are still failing to meet pure food standards. "In justice to ourselves and to the consumer," he warned, "we must really bear down on enforcement of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act."

Cotton is State Fair Theme

A new catalogue for the 1955 North Carolina State Fair is coming off the press now, and is being mailed to nearly 10,000 persons. The attractive cover announces the theme of this year's fair—"Cotton—From Field to Fabric." Cotton and cotton products and by-products will be featured in every corner of the fairgrounds. Every element of the cotton industry will be represented in a follow-through of the 1955 slogan. The catalogue lists thousands of different competitive classes which offer more than $60,000 in premiums. Everything from beef and dairy cattle to home-cooked pies and bric-a-brac comes in for its share of attention. Some of the highlight entertainers already signed for the State Fair are: the James E. Strates Midway Shows, George A. Hamid's new musical revue, Jack Kochman's Hell Drivers, Kochman's Lucky Dogs, Irish Horan's Thrill Show, rodeos, auto racing, and harness horse and pony racing. Catalogues are being mailed to past exhibitors, members of the Agricultural Extension Service, Vocational Education teachers, and others who have an immediate interest in the operation of the fair.

The People's Business . . .

By JERRY VOORHIS

Executive Secretary, Cooperative League of the U.S.A.

It's time for a working definition of those words "Private Enterprise"

Most people in the United States want a maximum of private enterprise in our economy. Most of us dislike to feel ourselves dependent on government or any other agency. We want to depend on ourselves—and our own voluntary organizations for the solutions of our problems.

The question is how to have a maximum of private enterprise and how to have as many people as possible in an independent position.

Well, one sure way NOT to arrive at these results would be to allow the independent owner-operated farm to be pushed out of existence. For agriculture is one of the few industries where independent producers still thrive.

At present his cooperatives—marketing, purchasing and supply, electric, credit, insurance, consumer—are the best bulwark the farmer has for maintaining his independence.

The same, in general, can be said of the independent grocer or druggist and his retailer-owned cooperative wholesale.

Another sure way to destroy independence among the people and to reduce the scope of genuine private enterprise is to let the power of financial and industrial giant concerns continue to grow unchecked. "Little people"—financially little, that is—cannot compete with combines of power that are so big that they cannot possibly fail in business. We already have a number of combines that are that big.

We have to be clear as to what "private enterprise," in its true American sense, really is. First, it's enterprise into which every family, or almost every family, can hope to enter. Second, it's enterprise that is locally owned in local communities, whether these communities are towns or big cities. Third, it's enterprise in which lots and lots of people have ownership and over which lots and lots of people exercise effective control.

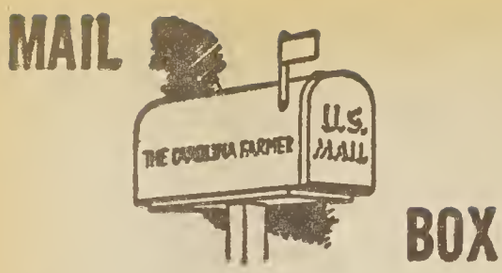
Now let's see what private enterprise is not. It is not business that is so big that it exercises the powers of a state. If a business is so big that it can fix prices in its industry, or regulate production, or keep out effective competition, or obtain capital without having to bid for it in the open market—then that business is not private enterprise but a monopoly of economic power. And no nation can continue either free or democratic if anybody or any business or any agency in it exercises monopolistic economic power. Only the whole of the people acting together should ever be allowed to do that.

The fact is that where an industry is absolutely essential to all other industries and businesses and where that industry is a natural monopoly, it just about has to be publicly owned if we are to have the maximum of private enterprise that we want.

Actually, a true cooperative enterprise is the purest form of genuine private enterprise there is. For anyone can become a shareholder in a cooperative business. Most of the people who do so are people who wouldn't become owners of business in any other way. And the more cooperative business there is, the less likelihood there is of monopolies developing and creating situations where public ownership will be called for. In this connection, consumer cooperatives come especially strongly into consideration, because consumer cooperatives organize the buying power of the people, either as consumers or as independent producers.

Feed's all wet, for Silas Strong
Forgot to bring a tarp along

—BETH WILCOXSON



To the Editor:

Many of us here in REA have read your story "Tar Heel Rural Phone Outlook Brighter in '55," in the July issue, and agree that it is one of the finest roundups on the telephone program we have seen. We are sure it will do a lot of good for the program.

We know how much work goes into a story of this kind, because we have prepared several state roundups on request from various publications. Congratulations on this fine job and thanks for setting a pattern which certainly can be helpful to other periodicals.

WILLIAM E. SPIVEY
REA Information Services
Washington, D. C.

To the Editor:

I want to tell you that I like our magazine and I especially like having the Woodstock Electric News inserted in the *Carolina Farmer*. There is just a little lacking to make it really interesting—a short fiction department or poetry page. If we can't have a whole page, just a poem inserted in some convenient spot would help. If we can't have original poetry, give us reprints of good poems.

POLLY S. COX
Washington, Rt. 2

To the Editor:

My greatest thrill of my latter years was the day the lights were turned on in this old house, for REA electricity has made it possible for me to live alone. It gives me pleasure and happiness to listen to the radio in the evening, news, special programs of debate and music. Now electricity is preserving my food, ironing my clothes and cooking my food, all due to rural electrification.

MRS. H. R. WAY
Belhaven

To the Editor:

While visiting in North Carolina I read the August issue of your *Carolina Farmer*. The bright-eyed, happy face picture of Frank Faulkner on your cover is just the kind of picture I would like to have for my kindergarten class room.

MRS. PAUL G. ROBBINS
Washington, D. C.

Scott Says the Hoover Commission Hit At All Segments of the People

Senator W. Kerr Scott charged at West Jefferson on September 3 that a move is on to "destroy several of our key government agencies under the guise of economy."

Speaking to 2500 people at the annual meeting of the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation, Scott listed REA, FHA, Veterans Administration, Housing and Home Finance Administration and the Small Business Administration as targets of the economy move.

These are the agencies, Scott said whieh were singlèd out by the Hoover Commission for speeial attack.

"There was no special effort by the Commission," Scott said, "to confine its poison to agencies that assist any one segment of the people. It was very bold and brazen. Not only did it ask that several agricultural programs be all but abandoned, but it got in healthy blows at small businessmen, low income groups and veterans."

Scott said that the Hoover Commission would turn the entire REA system, "Lock, stock and barrel," over to private interests.

"When you look into the facts," he said, "it is easy to see why the power eombines are ready to move in and gobble the ieing off the eake. . . . As of June 30, 1954, the REA had approved loans totaling over 2.8 billion dollars. The government eharges two per cent interest on these loans. If these loans had been financed by private sources, it would be reasonable to think that they would have charged an interest rate of at least four per cent. Using that figure, it would have meant that these private bankers would have been raking off over 56 million dollars a year over and above the return the government gets on REA loans."

Scott cited eutbacks in thc other agencies to show that the cconomy axe was not limited to REA. The Small Business Administration, he said, handled loan applications totaling 2,536 during its first year of operation. In the last fiscal year, the applications almost doubled, reaching a total of 4,648.

"In the same period," Scott said, ". . . the SBA added only 35 people to its staff to handle the additional service it was being ealled on to render."

Scott charged that the purpose of such inefficiency was to make the public disgruntled with the agencies, making it easy to destroy them.

"I have always felt that we must work continuously for a balanced budget," he said, "but we must do so without jeopardizing essential services that the public deserves, demands, and is willing to pay for."

Power Companies are Once Again Nation's Top Lobby Spenders

National Association of Electric Companies has returned to the Number One spot among the lobbyists.

NAEC admits it spent $41,077 in April, May, and June to influence Congress. It has long led the list, though since a Supreme Court deeision in June 1954, it hasn't reported as mueh. This deeision knoeked out part of the lobbyist registration act.

NAEC reported spending $268,937 in the first half of 1953 but only $70,687 in the same period this year—about one-fourth as mueh.

Runner-up among the lobbyists is the General Gas Committee which is trying to get Congress to exempt natural gas producers from Federal Power Commission's control. It spent $40,586 in the April-June period this year. So far, the committee has sueceeded in getting the House to pass its bill.

Other big spending lobbyists in the 3-month period inelude U. S. - Cuban Sugar Counеil ($39,855), Association of American Railroads (38,036), National Association of Post Office Clerks ($32,-392), National Assoeiation of Letter Carriers ($31,713), AFL ($31,623), Gypsum Association ($30,850), Farm Bureau ($29,643), CIO ($29,635).

National Rural Electrie Cooperative Association turned up as the top spender in the first quarter this year—to everyone's surprise. Since then, it has adopted bookkeeping that other firms use when they report lobby spending. In April-June, NRECA dropped to 21st place among the lobbyists, spending $15,683.

Congrssman Wright Patman (D Tex.) noted that the Citizens Committee for the Hoover report filed no lobbying report at all. "They are violating the law," he said.

Two bitterly anti-co-op groups—National Tax Equality Association and National Associated Businessmen — revealed lobbying expenditures of $35,659 in the three months.

AT ATLANTA

House Sub-Committee Hears Co-Op Version of Kerr Dam Dispute

"We are in sympathy with the fight of North Carolina's rural eleetric eooperatives to exereise their lawful right to buy power from the John H. Kerr Dam in Virginia," the chairman of a House subcommittee on Publie Works and Resources said in Atlanta, Georgia, on September 2.

Representative Earl Chudoff (D., Pa.), ehairman of a House group investigating Department of Interior power marketing praetices, made the statement following testimony given by Tarheel Electrie's manager and general counsel William T. Crisp at the subcommittee's Southeast hearing.

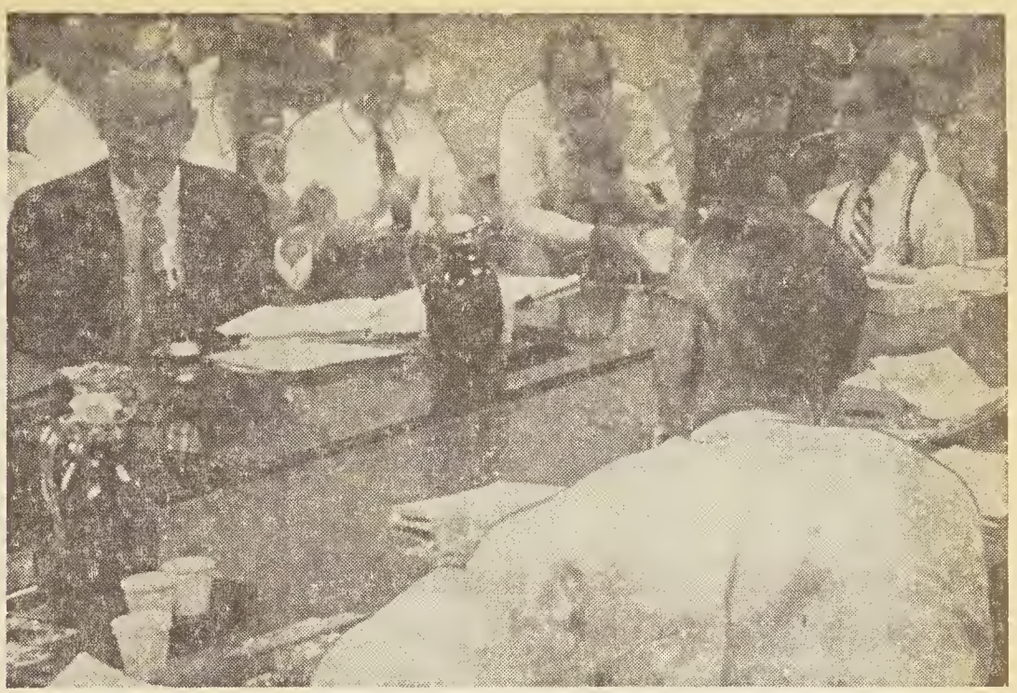
Crisp reviewed for the subeommittee what he called "the long, frustrating, uphill battle of the cooperatives to obtain what is rightfully theirs" from the Federal dam at Bugg's Island.

He told the subeommittee that the cooperatives "protest not only the long delay of the Secretary of Interior to market this power to us, but the failure of the Secretary to seek help from Congress when Carolina Power & Light Company showed its reluctanee to enter into a reasonable wheeling and firming arrangement."

Crisp also told the House group that the present Secretary of Interior (Douglas MeKay) "has not marketed one additional kilowatt of Government power to preference customers in the Southeast during the over two and a half years he has been in offiee." This delay, he eontinued, had not only deprived eooperatives of a badly needed eheaper supply of electricity, but had eaused the Federal Government to lose well over a million dollars in badly needed revenues.

When asked by the subeommittee what Interior is doing with North Carolina's portion of Kerr dam power, Crisp replied that, as of last May 1, it was being sold to Virginia Electric and Power Company "at the dump power rate of only three mills per kilowatt hour."

The House hearing was attended by 250 persons eoncerned with Interior's power marketing activities in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Crisp was in the witness ehair for over two and a half hours, during most of which he was questioned about the effort of the co-ops to obtain a satisfaetory wheeling and firming arrangement with Carolina Power & Light Company.



William T. Crisp (left) answers question of Rep. Jonas (foreground, back to camera). Looking on are co-op managers J. L. Shearon (third from left, background) and A. P. Wall. Wall is president of Eastern N. C. EMC the co-op's bargaining agent.

"We do not think the cooperatives have been treated fairly in this matter by either the present seeretary of the Interior or the Carolina Power & Light Company," chairman Chudoff said, following Crisp's testimony.

"We commend the eooperatives,"

(Continued on Page 24)

Co-Ops State Position on Kerr Contracts

On September 2, TEMA's manager William T. Crisp told a House subcommittee hearing in Alanta the position of North Carolina's cooperatives on the wheeling arrangement submitted to them by the Department of Interior earlier in the summer.

That arrangement called for the Government to sell power directly to the eo-ops from the John H. Kerr Dam, with the power to be wheeled to co-op systems by Carolina Power & Light Company. The arrangement also ealled for CP&L to sell firming power (to make Kerr dam power steadily available regardless of water conditions) direetly to the co-ops.

"We have written the Department of Interior," Crisp said, "and stated that we shall be happy to accept this arrangement if one relatively simple ehange ean be made in it." This ehange, he said, calls for CP&L to sell the firming power to the Government and for the cooperatives in turn to pay the Government for it.

"This ehange does not affect in any way the eeonomic considerations involved for each of the coneerned parties in the initial Interior proposal," Crisp said. "The company will furnish the same amount of power and reeeive the same payment for it. The co-ops will reeeive the same amount of power and make the same payment for it. And the Government will receive from the co-ops preeisely the same payment plus preeisely the amount it will pay CP&L for the firming power."

Crisp said the eooperatives are asking for this alteration because "in no other way can either we, the Government or the power eompany achieve the seeurity and protection which we all naturally seek in sueh a long-term power supply eontraet."

He said it was "difficult to see how or why CP&L would object" to this simple ehange, sinee the eompany had already stated its acceptanee "in principle" of Interior's propsal.

Negotiating sessions on the arrangement are expected in the near future.

BEAUFORT COUNTY'S

Fabulous Mrs. Way

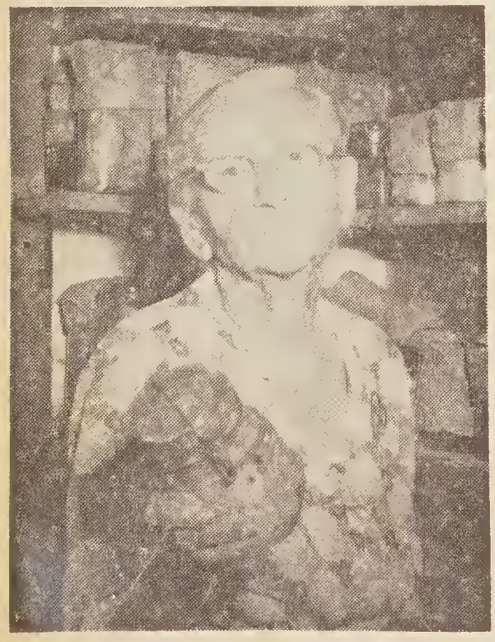
Mrs. Way shows her excellent collection of coffee grinders. She holds one of the earliest models, used for years by her family.

Homemaker, farmer, natural scientist, collector, poet, philosopher — here's a lady you'll want to know better

By REBEKAH RIVERS

STAFF PHOTOS BY LYNN BRUNSON

A SHORT drive from the town of Belhaven down in Beaufort County leads one to perhaps the most unique, yet typical, farm home in North Carolina. A gaily painted sign on the Beech Wood Road, a swinging gate, and a shouted welcome from the 86-year-old lady of the house beckons you to the Way farm; and once you're inside, you wish you had planned a week for this visit rather than a single afternoon.

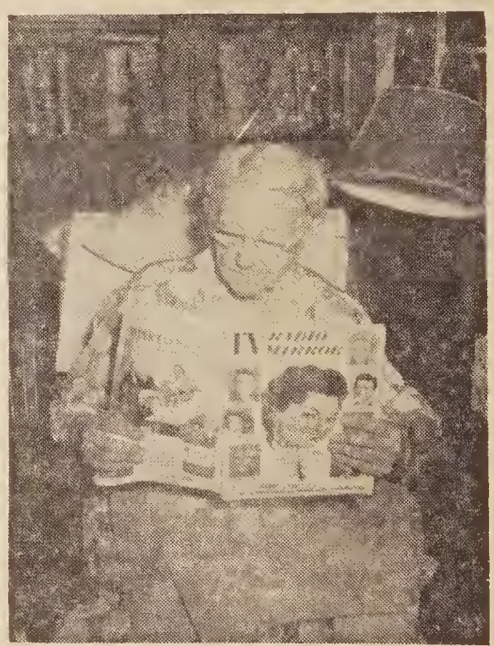


A veteran canner holds a 14-year old jar of chicken. Though it won't be eaten, she says it's well preserved.

The farm house of Eva Blount Way is typical in its construction. It's large and roomy, built to house the family of the Way who built it and to shelter comfortably the succeeding generations. A screened porch yawning across the entire front of the house is cooled by giant shade trees. It looks like most of the older homes which dot our countryside—homes built by the people who live from the land.

But this house has been made unique by the lady who lives within its walls. The frugality which governed most of our pioneer farm women has turned the Beech Ridge farm house into a treasure chest, which contains momentos of the early years of our history that would do justice to the State Museum. For Mrs. Way was, literally, one of those women who "simply couldn't throw anything away." Consequently, she has collections of everything from buttons to spectacles, from coffee grinders to shoes, from post cards to china. In fact, it would take a visitor many, many moons to inventory the possessions of Eva Way.

When asked about the beginnings of these collections, the vivacious little lady will show you four shiny buttons and tell you a charming story. When she came to her present home, the home of her husband, as a bride in 1887, she spent a rainy afternoon looking through her mother-in-law's button jar. "They reminded me of jewels," she'll tell you. When the then-lady of the Beech Ridge farm noticed the new daughter's interest in the buttons, she instructed her to select four for cuff links. Eva chose four lovely German rhinestones which had once graced the velvet waistcoat of her father-in-law. With these four buttons began a collection which stretched through these many years and which has brought Mrs. Way



Mrs. Way doesn't have a TV set, but keeps up with the programs by reading. She's a radio fan, owns three.

many happy moments. Today her collection numbers untold thousands, and are shaped to represent everything from a lawn mower to a comb and brush.

"I have a button from every nation," she tells you, "but the one from Russia was a long time in making its way to Beaufort County." A few years ago, a friend found a Russian button in Tampa, Florida, and the inspired collector found it listed as a valuable item in her button catalogue.

Today, in the evening years of her life, Mrs. Way spends many hours carding and indexing the buttons, and thinking of the far-off places from whence they came and the people who might have owned them. "This is the way I travel," she says. "I've been everywhere." She tells you that buttons are made to represent persons, places and events, just as stamps. "And by the way," she adds, "I've a collection of stamps, also."

Kid Gloves and Walrus Tusks

And with this remark she jumps from the buttons to the stamps and hence to the remainder of her collection. A glass container holding a pair of tiny satin slippers, a sprig of orange blossom, and a pair of kid gloves catches your eye. These are momentos from her mother-in-law's wedding, carefully guarded through the years by a lady who has preserved their loveliness.

From an adjoining table, Mrs. Way picks up two petrified walrus tusks, the most valuable pieces in her collection. Experts have told her that these date back to the Ice Ages. They were given to her by a sea captain who, when the knowledge of a fatal disease had to be faced, entrusted them to Mrs. Way that others might see them.

The farm house dining room houses a complete exhibit of the revolution of the coffee grinder. Many of these were used by the Way family. Near the coffee grinders is a provocative little machine, which we learn was used to pleat the ruffles of milady's Sunday frocks in the 1880's.

Gentlemen visitors in the Way home will be interested in her collection of pipes and pipe molds. If they ask questions about the uniforms, and the shiny epaulets around the house, they'll inspire many a good story of by-gone battles. And she'll show them the pictorial account of the military career of her family: Her grandfather who fought in the Revolutionary War, her father, a soldier in the Civil War, a son who fought in the First World War, and

(Continued on Page 18)

AN ELECTRIC RANGE IS

Mrs. Way's Proudest Possession

There are many interesting people hidden away in the mountains, the plains, and the shores of North Carolina. We unearth them by various methods: a chance comment of an acquaintance, a small item in a weekly paper, or a letter in the morning mail.

The latter method led us to the Beaufort County farm house of Mrs. Eva Way. Last May, we received the following letter from her: "I have enjoyed reading the *Carolina Farmer* from the first issue I received, but this last one really inspired me to call a taxi, go to town and buy myself an electric range. I am thrilled with it beyond words, and you deserve the credit. I thank you for the inspiration. I am 86 and a real dirt farmer, and live alone. But I am just as interested in life as ever, and pay no attention to years as they come and go."

Our interest in this correspondent was instantly stimulated. As a member of the Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation, we calculated, she couldn't have had electricity before the very twilight of her life; and we wondered just what it had meant to her, and, in particular, how at the age of 86 she was adapting to electric cooking.

And so we took off for Belhaven, and, as the accompanying story shows, we encountered a far more interesting adventure in living than we had anticipated—and we met a true symbol of the early co-op movement for electricity.

At the age of 76, after her husband had died and her children had established homes of their own, Mrs. Way flipped a switch in 1954 and flooded her farm home with electricity for the first time.

"With age creeping up on me, and my living alone, it had become increasingly dangerous for me to carry the old kerosene lamps around the house," she told us. "But now I can move about my house in the evening without fear of stumbling."

This was her first comment on electricity in her home, and with it she ushered us eagerly into her large, homey kitchen which houses her new electric range—the proudest of her possessions. "Isn't it pretty?" she asked us. And, indeed, the shiny porcelain and chrome of a new standard range added brightness to the traditional kitchen.

We asked her how she had cooked before buying the new range; and, within a few steps of the range, she was able to show us a complete display of the evolution of her cooking methods. A woodstove stands by the electric range. This was a gift from a son a few years ago.

And then she showed us her earliest stove—a four burner kerosene model.

"And just what makes you so enthusiastic about your new range?" we asked her. "Oh, gracious," she replied, "it has it all over these other stoves. One of the things I like best is that I can regulate the heat on the electric range. And it's so much cleaner. My kitchen used to be a mess of smoke and my pans black from kerosene and wood. Too, it's a joy in my old age not to have to worry about keeping a supply of kerosene or wood."

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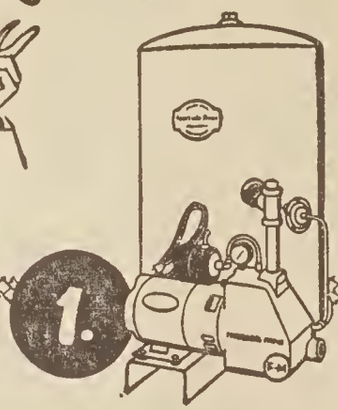

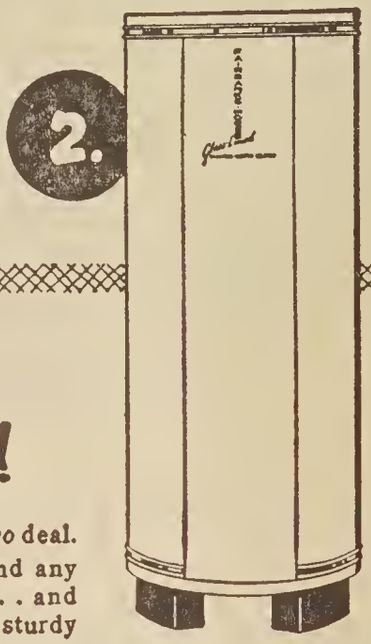

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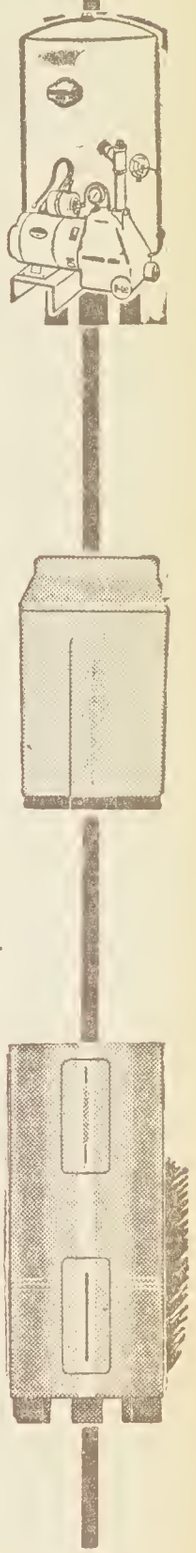

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By L. H. HARDIN, Electrical Engineer

(Editor's Note—Readers with Electrical problems may receive answers in this column by addressing letters to Electric Doctor in care of The Carolina Farmer.)

QUESTION: My flip-up toaster heats but the timer won't work any more: What is wrong? (P.O.Z.)

ANSWER: Nothing very serious. Down in the bottom of the toaster is a clock-work timer whose function is to cut off the current and pop-up the toast when it has reached the degree of brown for which you have set it. When you push down the lever to begin the toasting you wind the spring of the timer.

Like most of us, the kids put cold butter on the toast and pop it back in the toaster to melt. A shower of bread crumbs and worst of all, melted butter, descends on the poor timer. You wouldn't think of oiling your watch with butter and bread crumbs but that's the dose the poor timer gets. Mixed with the butter is considerable salt to corrode the gears, so no wonder the poor thing gives up.

So let's fix it. Secure ½ gallon of Mineral Spirits in a shallow pan. Hie you to the backyard, remove the bottom from the toaster—an easy task requiring no more than the removal of a couple of screws, and dunk it in the Mineral Spirits, swish it around and pour some Mineral Spirits down the toast compartment. When it is thoroughly clean, set the toaster in the sun to dry.

Next inspect the clockwork timer in the base, make sure it is then free of all trash. Examine parts which run in contact for corrosion and remove the rust. A steel file or emery cloth will do it.

Now off to the dime store and buy a small oil can with spout. Poke around the garage and find some motor oil and fill up your new oiler. Motor oil is unaffected by heat. Now oil every moving part of the timer, keeping excess oil from reaching the heating element.

Now is the time to try it out, while you can see what goes on. Put the timer through its paces for a number of runs to make sure it works before you replace the bottom. That should do it.

Now some final words of caution:

(1) Never put buttered toast back in to melt the butter.
(2) Tip the toaster upside down at intervals and shake gently to remove bread crumbs.
(3) Never reach in the toast compartment with a fork to retrieve a piece of broken toast. The heater wires are easily damaged.
(4) And of course—NEVER immerse it in dishwater.

MEETS AT STATE COLLEGE IN 1956

Large Tarheel Delegation Attended American Institute of Cooperation

A large delegation of N. C. farm and youth leaders attended the 27th annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation last month at Purdue University. Those shown are:

Front row—left to right: Leroy Jackson, Assistant County Agent, Anson County; Leonardas Holt, Guilford County; Glenn Woodley, Tyrell County; Jimmie Hendrix, Pitt County; Richard Rhymes, Anson County. Second row—left to right: Howard McClarren, Director Youth Education, AIC, Washington, D. C.; Anne Thomas, Anson County; Barbara Holt, Guilford County; Jean Batten, Johnson County; Mary Braswell, Anson County; Marjorie Shearin, Home Demonstration Agent, Johnson County. Third row—left to right: C. W. Sheffield, State Division of Markets, Raleigh; R. G. Davenport, Manager of Long Meadow Dairy, Durham; G. H. Singleton, Manager of Wake Farmers Cooperative, Raleigh; Mrs. Bishop C. Leonard, Salisbury; J. T. Holt, Guilford County; Mrs. J. T. Holt, Guilford County. Fourth row—left to right: John Curtis, Extension Marketing Specialist, N. C. State College, Raleigh; Harry B. Caldwell, Greensboro; Bishop C. Leonard, President of Coble Dairy Products Cooperative, Salisbury; L. R. Harrill, State 4-H Club Leader, Raleigh; and C. W. Tilson, Manager of Central Carolina Farmers Exchange, Durham.

In 1956, the AIC will meet at N. C. State College in Raleigh. **More than 3,000 farm leaders from throughout the nation are expected to attend.**

Shaded area in above photo shows artist's conception of the proposed Federal Dam in the Hells Canyon gorge. Canyon is a mile deep, nearly 100 miles long.

The FPC has struck a new blow in the

Fight for Hells Canyon

If the Federal Power Commission has its way, the government will never develop the vast resources of Colorado's Hells Canyon area. Last month, amid a storm of controversy, FPC decided to allow the Idaho Power Company to build three small power dams in the area, forever precluding the one big dam that public groups have fought for.

FPC made its decision on July 27, but waited eight days to release it—two days after Congress adjourned. On the same day, a House subcommittee approved plans for the Federal dam. A similar bill for Federal construction is pending in the Senate.

The FPC decision was unanimous. Four of the commissioners were appointed by President Eisenhower. The fifth was appointed long ago by ex-President Hoover.

The decision and its timing were immediately hit by a barrage of criticism from outraged congressmen and spokesmen for farm and labor groups. Said Oklahoma's Senator Kerr: "When Congress gets through with this one, it will be in the same junk pile where the remains of Dixon-Yates are now corroding."

The FPC decision climaxed one of the bitterest public controversies of this decade. To understand what all the shouting is about, it is necessary to know something of the background of Hells Canyon.

Flowing north to join the Columbia, the Snake River has carved out a mighty gorge more than a mile deep and nearly 100 miles long. This great gorge dwarfs even the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona. It's called Hells Canyon.

Forming the boundary between Oregon and Idaho, Hells Canyon is one of the most remote areas of the United States. Probably only a few thousand people have ever seen it from the ground.

By damming the river in this rugged canyon, tremendous quantities of electric power can be generated. Two plans have been advanced for developing the power potential. They are so unlike that no compromise is possible. It must be one or the other.

Early in 1948 the Army's corps of engineers proposed a single high dam in Hells Canyon, 602 feet high and impounding 3,880,000 acre-feet of water. The next year, Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation joined in the proposal.

In December, 1950, a second plan began to take shape. It was advanced by the Idaho Power Company, a Maine corporation controlled and largely owned by investment houses and insurance companies with headquarters on the Atlantic Seaboard. The company distributes electricity in Idaho, and has the highest rates in the whole Northwest.

At first the Idaho Power Company asked FPC to license one small dam at the Hells Canyon site. They said they might later build four others. In 1953, the company amended its proposal, and asked for authority to construct three dams.

Truman Wanted High Dam

In the meantime, the Truman Administration had recommended to Congress that the one big Federal Dam be authorized in 1953, as soon as post-Korean conditions allowed the government to consider new starts on major construction projects.

Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman went all out to fight the Idaho Power Company plan. He and others in the Truman Administration pointed out that the power company dams would generate power only, and would not provide the irrigation, flood control, navigation and other benefits that would result from the one big Federal dam.

Farm and labor groups also intervened, producing a multitude of statistics to show that the Hells Canyon area would be subjected to piece-meal exploitation under the Idaho Power plan, but would be fully developed if the government built its big dam.

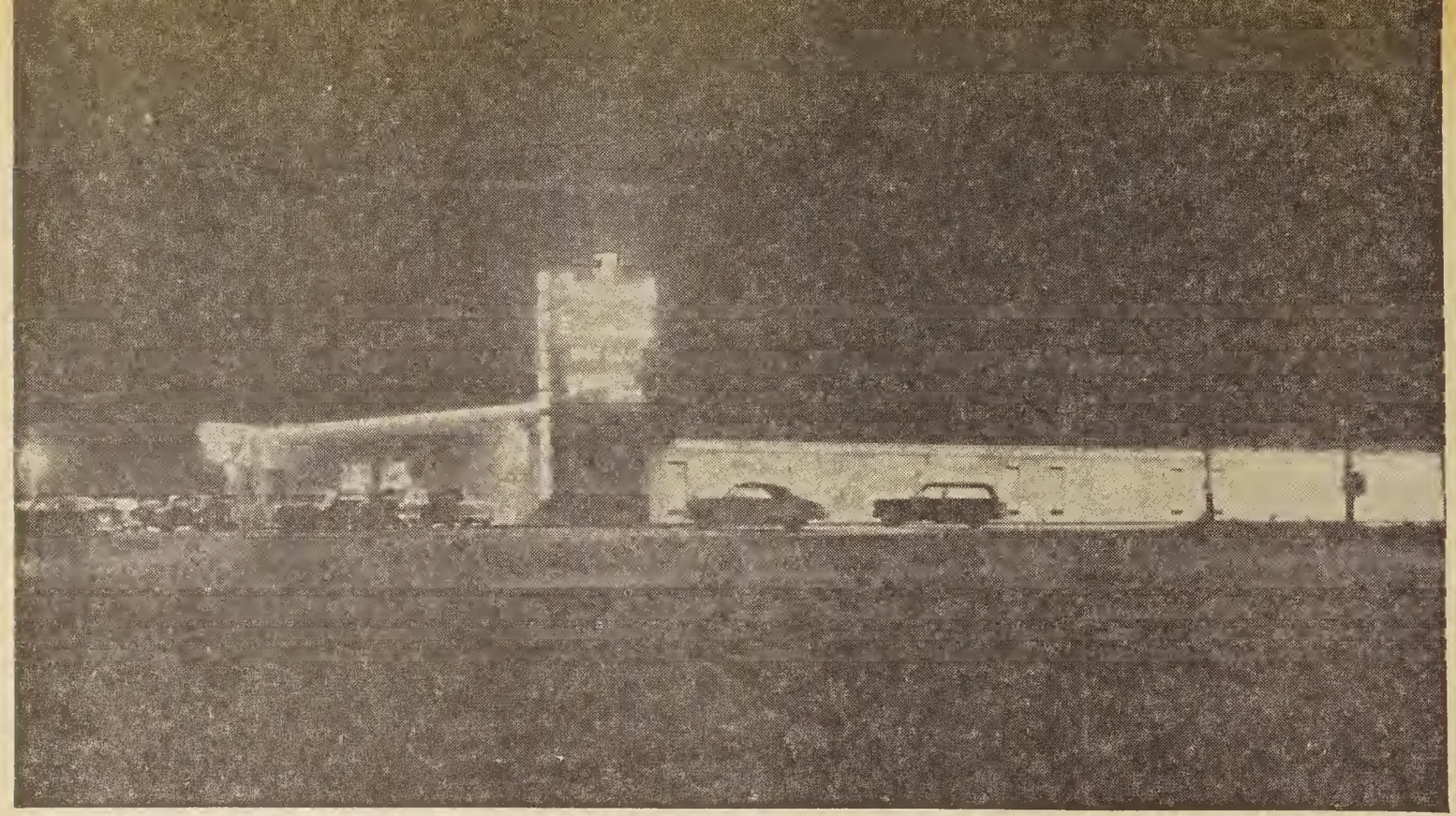
President Eisenhower in 1953 hastily dropped the Truman proposal from his first revised budget. By mid-summer, the new Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay, withdrew his department's intervention against Idaho Power's application.

That action left smooth sailing for the power company. It looked as if no organized group could step in and effectively fight the proposal before the FPC.

However, quick action by farm, labor and municipal groups resulted in the formation of the National Hells Canyon Association. This association immediately set up headquarters in Washington and hired attorneys to fight the Idaho Power Company application.

The FPC hearings were carried out over a period of a year. When they were over, the examiner, William J. Costello, made his recommendations to the commission. He found that "dollar for dollar, the high dam would be the

(Continued on Page 18)



The Crossroads

At Havelock, rural electrification has brought about a fabulous new establishment that provides community recreation

Electricity has been used for a great many tasks in a great many places, but it wasn't until The Crossroads, the new ultra-modern bowling-recreation center in Havelock, N. C., went into operation June 1st that electricity was used in the South to set up the pins that bowlers knock down.

The Crossroads, a $150,000 establishment packed with an array of electrical equipment, not only puts electricity to an unusual use, but is probably one of the largest non-industrial consumers of electric power of its type in the State. It is served by Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corp., Morehead City.

When the unique center opened, something seldom seen outside the most up-to-date big city bowling alleys, and never before seen south of the Mason-Dixon Line, was put into play. That something was the famous AMF automatic pinspotters, amazing electronically controlled mechanical devices that perform on The Crossroads' 12 alleys every operation once done by a pinboy —and then some!

Each of the 12 pinspotters, one per alley, is run by three electric motors. One one-third horsepower motor operates the sweep bar, which clears the pin deck of fallen pins and also prevents an accidentally rolled ball from striking the machine while it is setting the pins; another of the same rating operates the table, a device that lifts and lowers the pins to the deck; and a one-quarter horsepower motor operates the remainder of the mechanism. In general, this last provides power to return the balls to the bowler and also carries swept pins to the table. From a 110 volt circuit, each machine draws 1½ kilowatts, or between 12 and 18 watts apiece.

The electric motors, and, consequently, the actions of the pinspotters, are basically controlled by junction boxes. These are the intricate electronic "brains" that oversee each phase of the machines' cycle, doing everything from counting pins to returning balls at just the right moment. The balls, incidentally, are returned through the first AMF under-alley "T-Ball" returns to be used in the nation.

At The Crossroads the electric eye has been put to a new use. Commonly seen on department store and super market doors, the electric eye here replaces the old painted foul lines on the bowlers' approaches. When a kegler fouls, AMF "Radaray" electric foul detectors never fail to catch it and light up a red light on the "Pindicator," a diamond shaped board that also shows the number of pins left standing after the first ball is rolled.

As far as bowling is concerned, the completely air-conditioned Crossroads, constructed last February, also boasts an electric alley trouble alarm system and the newest in settees, spectator seats, men's and women's locker rooms,

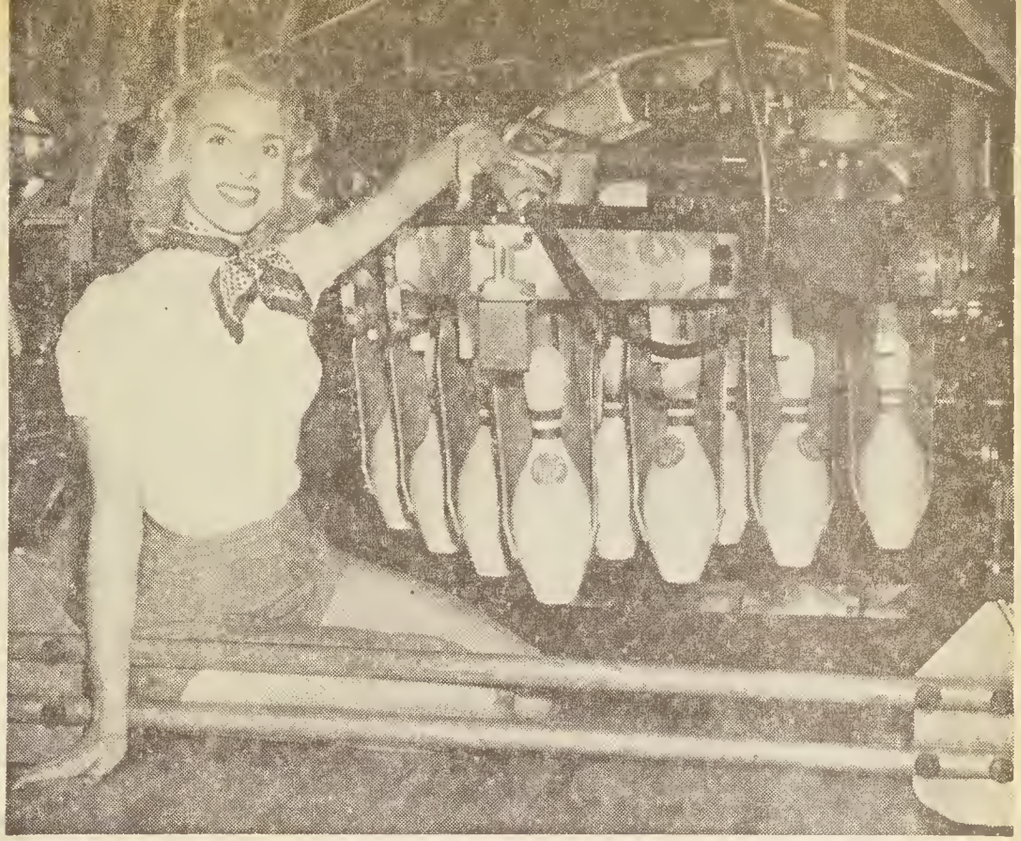
balls, shoes and pins. In short, it's one of the world's most modern bowling facilities.

Other than bowling, The Crossroads offers a completely illumined 18-hole miniature golf course rigged with all the slopes, curves and sand traps imaginable. In the front of the huge structure, which is the largest single building in Havelock, are five rental stores. By no means least is the first-class Fountain and Grill operated by J. E. Rassmussen, ex-Marine Corps athlete. "Rass" offers some of the best food in the community, specializing in charcoal - broiled steaks and thick 'shakes.

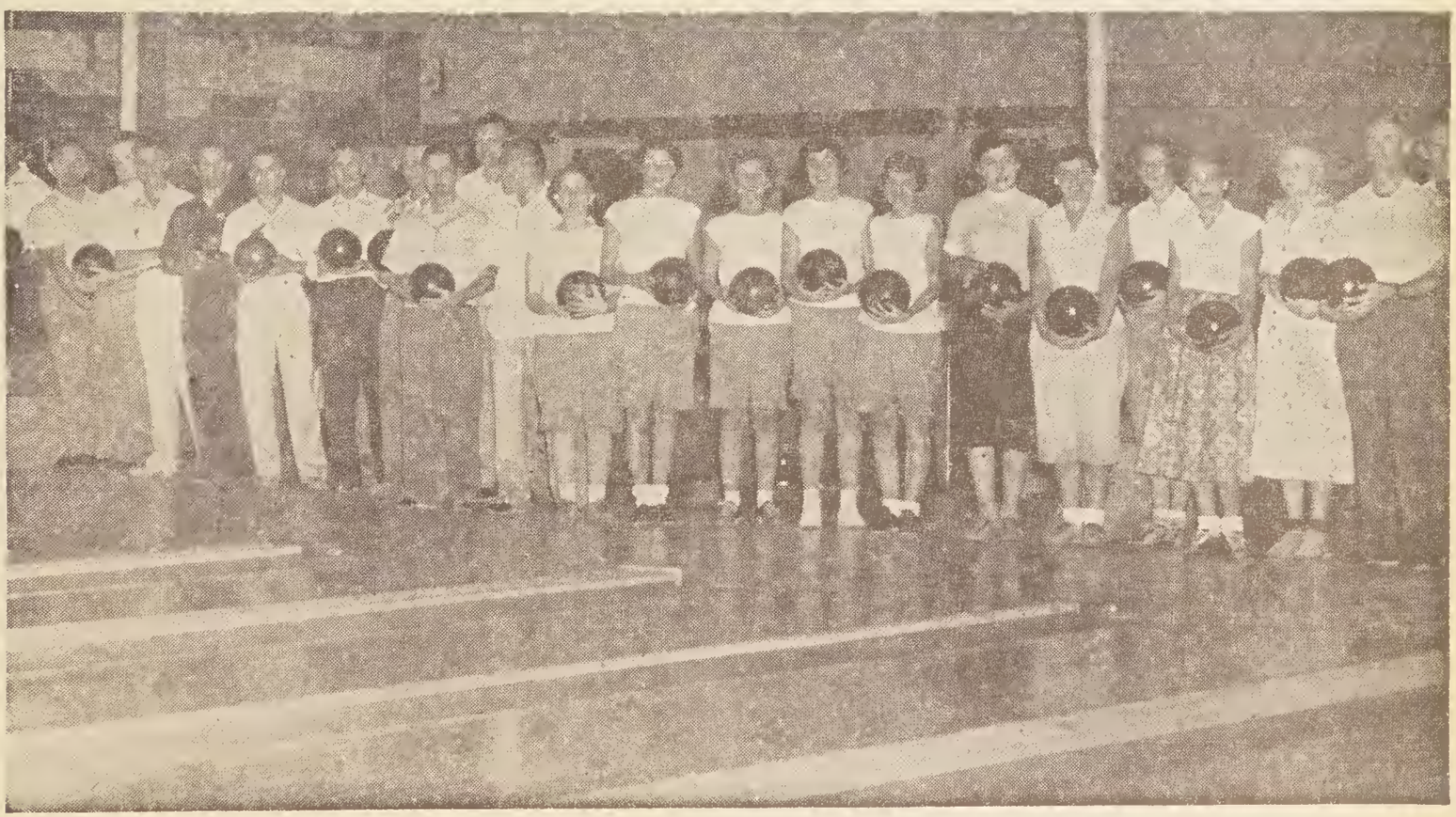
On the interior, the building, including alleys, stores and restaurant, is lighted by means of strategically placed fluorescent overhead lamps. On the exterior, it is lighted with a total 385 feet of colored neon lights that encircle the entire building and, for attraction rather than illumination, two large neon signs. The smaller is a 6 foot by 8 foot entrance sign and the larger is a huge 16 foot by 21 foot rooftop signboard proclaiming the legend of The Crossroads in multi-colored neon. Outdoor floodlamps on five hydra-socketed metal posts illuminate the miniature golf course.

When The Crossroads went into official operation with a tremendous opening day ceremony, an estimated 1200 people gathered to see bowling at its best. Tiny Sylvia Wene, National Women's Bowling Champion and world record holder, turned out to be the feature attraction with her wonderful exhibition matches against the best men and women bowlers Havelock and Cherry Point could put up.

The Crossroads is designed mainly for league and family bowlers but also caters to open bowlers and keeps alleys always available for this purpose and for free instruction. The policy of the center is to provide the best possible bowling it can, and simply to serve the bowlers of the area in keeping with their desires.



No pinboys are needed at the Crossroads, or pingirls either. Pretty Nancy Spencer sits on the pin deck just to demonstrate the electronic "pinspotter" which automatically picks up and replaces fallen pins.



Part of the 1,200 visitors who jammed The Crossroads on opening night. If you look closely, you can see the small spots of light in the lower foreground—electric eyes that detect fouls.

FARMER MISSED DEATH BY SECONDS

Here's the Case History of an Almost-Fatal Broken Conductor

It's too bad that a fallen wire doesn't have a little sign that pops out with, "Do Not Touch" on it.

A wire on a rural line broke and fell near one end of a corn field recently. A device protecting this portion of the line automatically shut off the circuit. The property owner was cultivating corn, working his way slowly toward the fallen wire.

Not wishing to drive over it and perhaps damage it, he dismounted from his cultivator, picked up the end of the wire, carefully rolled it up and hung it over a fence post near a power pole to which it was attached.

He had no more than turned it loose and stepped away when this coil of wire suddenly became "alive" and arced and burned its way through all the strands of the woven wire fence.

Now let's go back and see what happened:

Our farmer friend wasn't the only one who had an interest in that fallen wire. The local power company had been notified that service in the area had been interrupted and promptly dispatched a repairman to investigate.

Unaware of the actions of each other:

The farmer stopped his tractor at almost the same time the repair truck drew up some distance away.

The farmer started to roll up the wire.

A repairman started to climb the pole to check the switch.

As the farmer finished rolling up the wire, the repairman decided to test the line.

The farmer hung the loop of wire on the fence post and turned away. The repairman close the switch.

And the farmer had missed death by seconds!

Electricity is a relatively new miracle to many rural areas in the country. When handled properly it is, beyond any doubt, one of the wonders of the world. But it can become a deadly weapon when it isn't handled correctly, as the farmer almost found out. In order to protect yourself and your family there are a few simple procedures that should be followed at all times:

1. Consider every fallen wire as dangerous.

2. Keep a safe distance from any fallen wire.

3. Telephone wires and electric wires look the same—don't try to tell them apart.

4. Notify the proper authorities as soon as you spot a fallen wire.

5. If necessary, post a guard by the wire to keep others from coming into contact with it.

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McCarthy Introduces Hoover's REA Bills

"Reserving the right to object," Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) proposed 54 bills near the close of Congress to enact the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, including a bill to abolish the Rural Electrification Administration as it now exists.

McCarthy admitted that he had not made a detailed study of the bills, and said he would undoubtedly object to several of them. A member of his staff explained that as the ranking minority member of the Senate Government Operations Committee, it was incumbent upon the Senator to propose the bills.

There has been no indication that Administration leaders will press for adoption of the more controversial recommendations, including the one to revamp REA.

Trade Paper Charges Utilities are Trying To Control Atom

CHICAGO—Private utilities aren't interested in cutting power cost with atomic energy. Their first aim is to monopolize this new power source. That's the testimony of a *Wall Street Journal* reporter.

Writing from Geneva as the world atoms-for-peace conference wound up its sessions, Henry Gemmill, a *Wall Street Journal* staffman, reports:

"Officials of companies that make (atomic) reactors say frankly that most of their utility company customers have no early expectation of cutting costs by building atom plants. Their primary motive is to stake this out as an area of private rather than public power."

The man who directs this nation's atomic power program, a former secretary to Herbert Hoover, is Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of Atomic Energy Commission.

When Congress reconvenes, several senators may try to force Strauss, through legislation, to get the program moving. The Senate's majority leader, Lyndon Johnson (D Tex), and Clinton P. Anderson (D NMex.), chairman of the House-Senate atomic energy committee, want AEC to build several types of reactors itself and find out what they can do to cut power costs. These would be "yardstick" plants.

Cheaper atomic power than that now being planned is already on the horizon. Present proposals of private power firms, public utilities, and electric co-ops all involve reactors that depend on atomic fission—splitting atoms. Atomic fusion — joining atoms — may be even better.

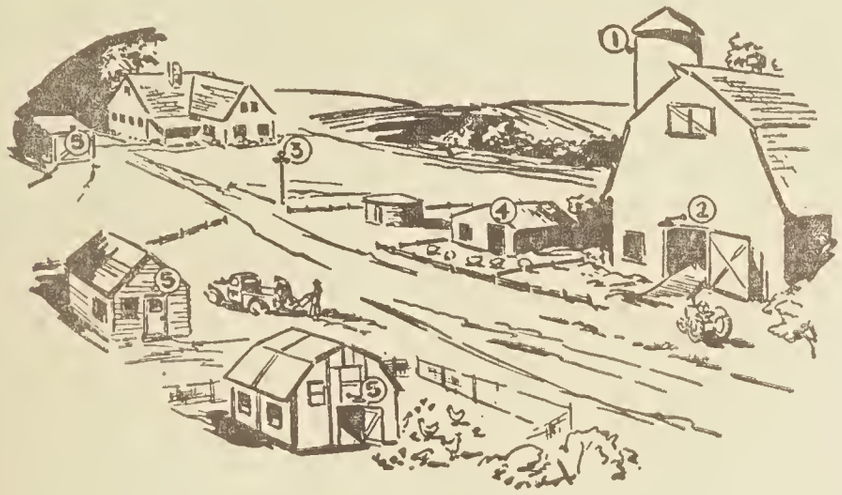
Says the *Wall Street Journal,* "Already scientists know enough about atomic fusion to be sure it will eventually yield cheaper power than atom fission, even though capital investment must be greater."

Anderson claims Strauss is sitting on this knowledge to avoid scaring would-be investors in atom-splitting power plants. "Senator Anderson is right," the *Journal* says.

Says Congressman Melvin Price (D Ill.), "Even though I have abided by the complete secrecy order that AEC imposed on controlled thermonuclear (atomic fusion) work, I have long questioned the appropriateness of concealing it."

IMPORTANT FOR FARMSTEADS

Proper Planning is Necessary For Good Lighting Around Outbuildings



Good lighting is not a hit or miss job. It must be planned. And this goes for the farm, particularly, where scores of after-dusk accidents happen regularly because of poor illumination.

A dark farmyard can be a pretty formidable place in which to take a walk. It becomes even more dangerous when the farmer is hurrying to wind up his chores following a long tiring day. All of us work better, faster and safer if we can see what we're doing, and where we're going.

A combination of conventional yardlights and floodlights for locations over entrances to service buildings, and a cluster of floodlights on a yard pole to illuminate areas beyond buildings will do an adequate exterior illumination job. As a guide to how this can be accomplished we refer to the illustration above, which suggests:

Floodlights on side, near top of silo (1); cluster of three floodlights mounted on pole for three-directional general yard lighting (3);

Conventional yard lights over entrance to dairy barn (2), and over entrance to poultry house (5)—in foreground;

Floodlights or conventional yardlight fixtures, whichever is more efficient for individual farm layouts, at entrance to hog house (4); at the three other No. 5 locations shown—poultry house, utility building and garage . . . as well as entrances to such buildings as machine shed, farm shop, milk house, drive-through granary and storage structures.

The foregoing represent general recommendations only—but they are tied directly to nation-wide safety statistics that prove conclusively that injuries can be prevented and work speeded up if farmers will follow the simple practice of putting plenty of light on the job—and lighting their paths to the job.

YOUTH MAKES "BEELINE" FOR COLLEGE EDUCATION

William Happer of Caldwell County is making a "beeline" to college, according to W. A. Stephen, extension beekeeper at State College.

Stephen says that Happer, first place winner of the 4-H beekeeping contest in the Southwestern District and second place winner in the beekeeping demonstrations during 4-H Club Week, is saving all the money he makes from bees to help pay for his college education.

Young Happer figures he will have a return of $25 to $30 per colony for sourwood honey from his six bee colonies this year.

Stephen adds also that Happer has done so well with beekeeping that some of his neighbors let him look after their bees on a share-crop basis. So he'll have a share from what his neighbors make to add to the college "kitty."

Happer has been studying beekeeping for several years despite his youthfulness.

Dixon-Yates Report Blisters Administration Officials

The Senate Judiciary Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee issued an interim report on its investigation of the Dixon-Yates contract last month, condemning President Eisenhower's staff and other Administration officials for "an attitude of contempt toward Congress and toward democratic processes."

The interim report blistered the actions of Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, Budget Director Rowland Hughes, Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman Sinclair Armstrong, and Atomic Energy Commission Executive Director Kenneth Fields.

"One of the shameful things about the Dixon-Yates deal is the way the President's staff apparently has played fast and loose with the facts even where he is concerned," the report criticized.

"The use of independent agencies, suppression, concealment, half-truths, and misrepresentations have followed as chain consequences, each misstep leading to the next."

The 10,000-word interim report was signed by each members of the investigating subcommittee which included Senators Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), chairman; Joseph O'Mahoney (Wyo.) and William Langer (N. Dak.).

The dual role of Adolphe Wenzell, vice president of the First Boston Corp., who was placed in the Bureau of the Budget as a consultant to arrange the financing for the Dixon-Yates power contract, was cited as a possible violation of the conflict of interest law.

The subcommittee report accused the Eisenhower Administration of a "broad effort, to conceal Wenzell's role in the contract." The subcommittee repeated its statement that the Bureau of budget and the Atomic Energy Commission had "deliberately" deleted all reference to Wenzell in the chronologies of the contract negotiations which were ordered by the President last year.

The report criticized Adams, Hughes, Armstrong and Fields for refusing to produce documents or to testify about the Dixon-Yates proposal on the grounds that communications within the Executive Branch of the government are not subject to congressional probes. The report concluded that it was hard to avoid any impression other than this was being done to conceal "the unsavory aspects" of the Dixon-Yates contract.

"The Dixon-Yates deal was a usurpation of congressional responsibilities and function," the report declared.

HELLS CANYON

(Continued from Page 13)

better investment and more nearly ideal for the development of the Snake River." But, he said, the "political climate" was such that he didn't think Congress would authorize construction of the dam. Therefore, he recommended that the Idaho Power Company be permitted to build—not three—but one dam.

In the meantime, 30 senators, including Kerr Scott, joined in a bill that would authorize Federal construction. A similar bill was introduced in the House. The FPC decision to give the site to Idaho power for all three dams came while these bills were still pending.

Supporters of the high dam served notice that they will fight the decision on two fronts: in the courts, and before Congress. The court fight will be based on charges that the FPC decision violates the law and disregards factual evidence about the relative merits of the two proposals.

The fight in Congress will begin with the fact that in the session just ended, Interior subcommittees of both House and Senate voted to approve authorization of a Federal dam.

"It is a inexcusable for the FPC to grant a license for a project that is awaiting action of Congress as a Federal undertaking," said Rep. Magnuson (D., Wash.).

As the dust began to settle a bit, there was every indication that the long, bitter battle is still far from over.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

"We agreed to split everything 50 - 50 . . . I'm just making sure I get MY half."

FABULOUS MRS. WAY

(Continued from Page 9)

another who battled in the Second World War.

Children (and Mrs. Way has entertained hundreds of them) are enraptured by her museum of natural history, and they are awed by her tales of the rattlesnakes she has killed and preserved for them to see. An ardent nature lover, the little lady has spent hours watching plant and animal life, and there's little she doesn't know about it.

Mrs. Way spread her collection throughout the house for all her friends to see in the early 1940's. There is no charge for your visit, and you may stay as long as you like. She asks only that visitors leave a donation for the Red Cross in a plate in her living room. For many years now, all contributions of visitors have gone to the local chapter.

Yes, Mrs. Way's collection of the momentos of life are fabulous—but even more fabulous is the collector herself. The visitor to her home comes away feeling that she, not the buttons, nor the china, nor the machines, is the real jewel of the collection.

This inspiring little lady—homemaker, farmer, natural scientist, collector, poet, philosopher—has done a heap of living in her community. She's lived alone since the death of her husband fourteen years ago—and she doesn't know loneliness. She's the mother of five children, all of them "scattered in five states from Texas to Virginia." She happily tells her visitors of five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, whose visits she always awaits with pleasure.

Mrs. Way is proud of her farm heritage. She was born not four miles away from the house she came to as a bride. She was the daughter of a Beaufort County farmer, and tells us that she was the real farmer in her marriage. "My husband had a mill, and he was really more a mill man than a farmer." Her farm consists of 175 acres, with 105 under cultivation. The land is farmed for her today by two tenants and their principal crops are beans and corn. When asked about the livestock on the farm, Mrs. Way proudly squares her shoulders and tells you there are none there today, but that "at one time, we raised the finest hogs in Beaufort County."

With all her enthusiasm for farming, however, she admits the pitfalls. She once told a group of farmers: "A farm is a cemetery in which to bury every dollar you can get and there will be no resurrection." She laughs as she tells you this, and adds: "Even so, I'd rather go hungry on a farm than live a life of luxury in the city."

Sometime ago, a neighbor visited Mrs. Way and expressed some concern about the dust on her collection pieces. The quick old lady retorted: "I was born on the land, I've made my living by the earth, and I've scratched in the dirt. I don't mind a little of it coming into my house."

Oversized baking pans and mixing bowls in the farm kitchen indicate the volume of the baking and cooking this homemaker once did. And a huge jar in the pantry holds hundreds of blue ribbons taken at county fairs—proof of her skill in the homemaking field. These ribbons cover a period from 1915 to 1940—when she stopped competing.

Mrs. Way, like most of our older citizens, is a great believer in neighborliness. Back in 1914, on a sunny February day, she told her husband that she didn't think folks were "neighboring" as much as they should. She had him hitch up the buggy and took off to do something about it. On that afternoon, she organized the oldest existing club in Beaufort County—the Country Club. The ladies meet every other Tuesday to this day and discuss their common homemaking problems, swap ideas on flowers and recipes, and, best of all, just do some plain old-fashioned visiting. Many of the daughters and granddaughters of the original members are in the club today, and its meeting day is a very special one for the founder.

This interesting lady is a combination of the new and the old. Although she is thrilled with her treasures of the past, she marvels equally at the wonders of today, and she is quick to accept new methods if they are better than the old ones.

Proof of her faith in modern science is her feeling about medical treatment. She can't read too much now for she has cataracts on her eyes. "This," she says, "doesn't worry me, though, for with all the wonderful things doctors know now, I'm sure they can fix me up."

When asked about the influences inspiring such a happy philosophy in life's later years, Mrs. Way ponders the question, and answers that work has made her the strong person she is. "I learned to work early and to work hard. And I learned to love my work. I learned the lessons nature has to teach us. I learned that you can't depend always on others for your happiness; you must create it within yourself."

WILLIE WIREDHAND
DARN IT!! ANOTHER RUINED CAKE!! I'M NOT GOING TO PUT UP WITH THIS MONSTER OF A STOVE ANY LONGER! THAT'S THAT!!
AND I'M GETTING FED UP WITH CHOPPIN' AND TOTIN' WOOD! SO I'M WITH YOU. LET'S GET A NEW ONE----
THE QUESTION IS---WHAT KIND? SHOULD WE GO ELECTRIC OR GET AN L.P. GAS RANGE?
WELL! IF IT ISN'T WILLIE!
GAS?!! HOW CAN YOU EVEN CONSIDER IT??
HELLO
LET'S NOT BE FOOLS OVER FUELS! U.S. GOVERNMENT TESTS* SHOW GAS COOKING USED ABOUT TWICE AS MUCH ENERGY AS ELECTRIC COOKING! THIS TABLE WILL SHOW WHICH FUEL IS CHEAPER HERE..
IF ELECTRICITY COSTS | LP GAS MUST SELL AT THESE RATES TO COMPETE
PER DECITHERM | PER CUBIC FT. | PER POUND | PER GALLON | PER THERM
1½¢ kwh | 2.1¢ | 5 3/100¢ | 4 6/10¢ | 19 4/10¢ | 21¢
2¢ " | 2.8¢ | 7 1/100¢ | 6 1/10¢ | 25 8/10¢ | 28¢
2½¢ " | 3.5¢ | 8 9/100¢ | 7 7/10¢ | 32 4/10¢ | 35¢
3¢ " | 4.2¢ | 1 07/100¢ | 9 2/10¢ | 38 8/10¢ | 42¢
*TESTS CONDUCTED BY THE BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE
ELECTRICITY MEANS THE COOLEST AND CLEANEST WAY TO COOK! ELECTRIC RANGES ARE FAST!!! AND THEY OFFER THE WIDEST SELECTION OF SPECIAL FEATURES! YOU'RE NOT PAYING FOR A PILOT LIGHT ALWAYS BURNING EITHER!
WILLIE, YOU'VE GOT A DANDY RANGE OF ARGUMENTS!
9'55
AND WILLIE DIDN'T MENTION THIS - ELECTRICITY IS SAFE!! OH, JUST ONE OTHER THING--- I WANT IT!!!!
OK! OK! THAT LAST POINT ABOUT CONVINCED ME!!
Y'KNOW, WILLIE, I NEVER SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED L.P. GAS!
WELL, IT'S GOOD TO SEE THAT 3-WIRE SERVICE, AL.
AND IT'S EVEN BETTER TO SEE THIS NEW ELECTRIC RANGE!
LATER

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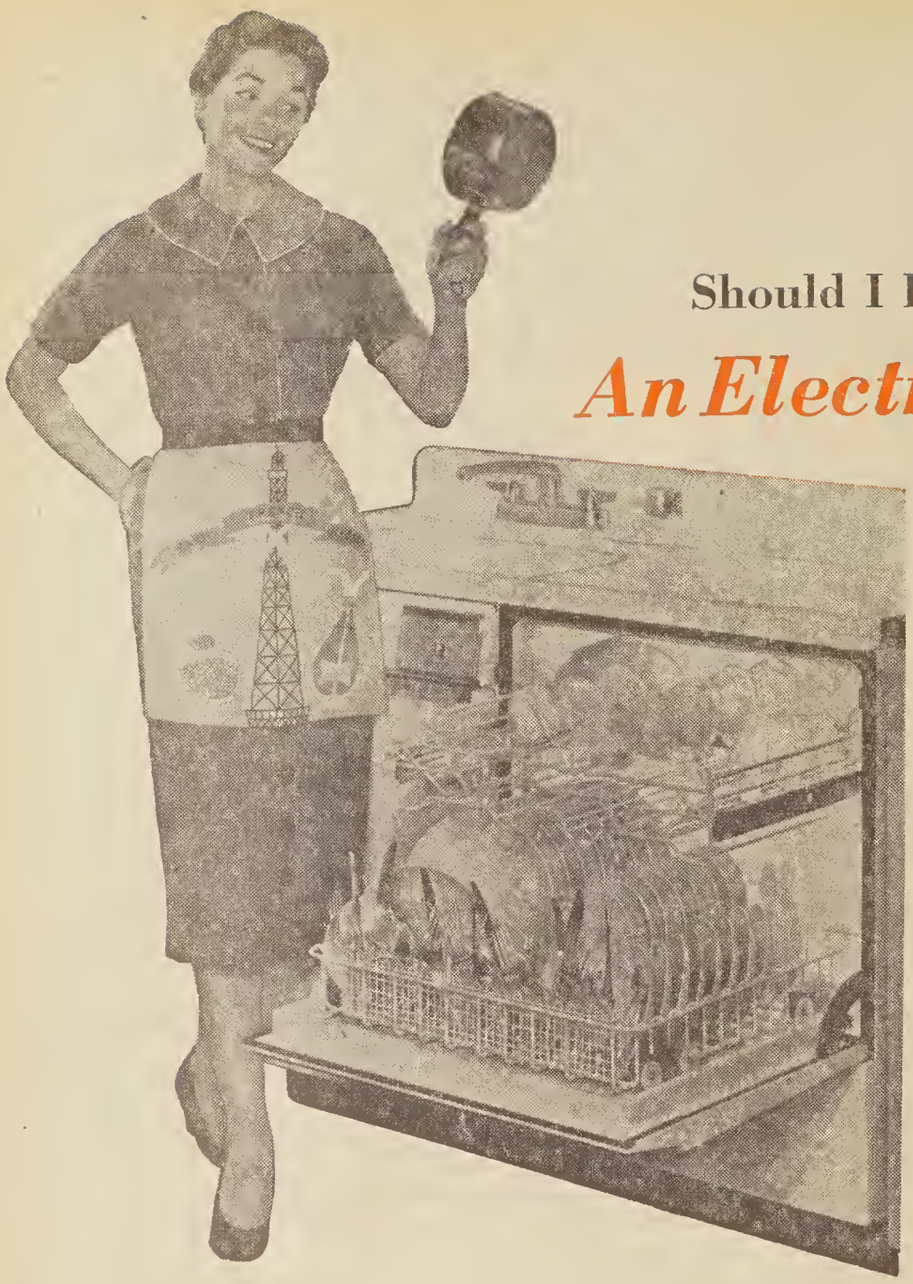
The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS



Should I Buy

An Electric Dishwasher

Base your answer on size of family, appliances owned now, sanitation, work hours saved

THIS IS a question more and more electrically-progressive homemakers are asking these days. Just where does the electric dishwasher fit into our appliance-buying scheme? Are the benefits derived from the installation of this appliance sufficient to warrant the initial price? What is the initial cost, and how about the cost of operation?

As the *Carolina Farmer* has always promoted piece-by-piece appliance buying in the order of the appliance's importance to the family in question, we think the homemaker should first take inventory of the appliances she already owns. We feel that a dishwasher shouldn't take preference over some of the more essential pieces of equipment, such as freezers or refrigerators. Too, the size of the family should be considered before purchasing a dishwasher: Is the family large enough to make the installation of a dishwasher practical? If the homemaker's inventory of her present appliances and her particular family problems indicates that she might seriously consider the purchase of a dishwasher, she's ready to take a look at the advantages this miracle appliance can offer her.

Advantages of Dishwasher

To take a capsule look at the advantages of the dishwasher, these advantages might be broken down into two headings: Time and Energy Savers and Money Savers. Under the "Time and Energy" heading, we list the following wife-savers: ease in assembling washing and drying supplies, easier storage of dirty dishes, better storage of clean dishes, washing dishes from two meals at one time, no handling of dishes in hot, soapy water, no hand drying.

And how can the appliance save money? Here are a few money savers: less detergent used, less water used, higher degree of sanitation, less wear on towels and kitchen sink, more storage space, less insect pests and vermin.

Let's take a look at the time saving involved in the use of an electric dishwasher. The cost of any appliance cannot be determined by the purchase price alone—it must be considered in the light of man-power hours it will conserve.

Sometime ago, the Department of Agriculture presented some very interesting figures on the hours saved by a homemaker using an electric dishwasher. By comparing several motion studies made by experts, they announced that the homemaker averaged a saving of 14 8-hour workdays by washing her dishes electrically. That's a pretty good point in the machine's favor, isn't it? A homemaker could put those extra fourteen days to a lot of productive use.

Dr. Elaine Knowles Weaver, of the School of Home Economics, Ohio State University, recently published her equally interesting studies on the time

savings of a dishwasher. She asked ten homemakers from both rural and urban sections to assist her in her study. For thirty days, the homemakers washed and dried dishes by hand and kept time involved in the clearing of the table, putting away the left-overs, actual washing and drying, and clearing the kitchen afterwards. At the end of thirty days, dishwashers were installed in the home of each experimenter, and the homemakers again kept tab on the time involved in the above tasks. They concluded that not only does the dishwasher save time in the actual washing and drying, but it also aided them to do their clean-up job more effectively.

Time Saved

In brief, here's what they found: Hand washing the dishes averaged 37 minutes, machine washing 19.6 minutes. Clearing the table using the hand-washing method took 7 minutes, the machine method 9-1/3 minutes. (This was possibly due to the extra time involved in stacking the dishes in the washer.) Washing and rinsing by the hand method took 13 minutes of the homemaker's time, while she only spent 3½ minutes using an electric dishwasher. Drying the dishes by hand took 8½ minutes, while the process took only 1-1/6 minutes in the machine. The clean-up job took 4¾ minutes of the dishwasher's time when employing the hand method, and only 3½ minutes when using the machine method. The latter saving was due to the fact that, when using the dishwasher, more top space was available for organizing the clean-up job more efficiently.

Electric Washing More Sanitary

Tests made of the bacteria remaining on the dishes washed by both the hand and machine method proved beyond a doubt that washing dishes by machine is far more sanitary than hand washing. Bacteriologists, in the Ohio State test, made this analysis. It stands to reason that dishes would be washed more hygienically in 160 to 165 degree water (which would be too hot for human hands) than in the tepid water one has to use when washing by hand. And the dishes are dried more sanitarily in an enclosed machine than by air.

Homemakers participating in these experiments were loud in their praise of the electric method of dish washing. Those with large families proclaimed the joys of washing quickly and easily dishes from two meals at the same time. All of them commented on the savings they enjoyed in the wear and tear on dish towels, and the way the weekly wash went down when they started using the electric dishwasher. Another interesting finding was the lower amount of breakages involved when using the machine than when hand washing.

One question that will always come up among homemakers during a discussion on dishwashers will be: "Can you wash **everything** in them?" The answer is: "Practically everything." However, most manufacturers advise that plastic and wood utensils which are susceptible to very hot water be hand washed. It's a little perilous, too, to wash hand painted china and glassware in the machine—the extra hot water might ruin the decorations. Otherwise, most everything can be washed safely and well in your machine—provided you follow the manufacturer's directions for proper usage.

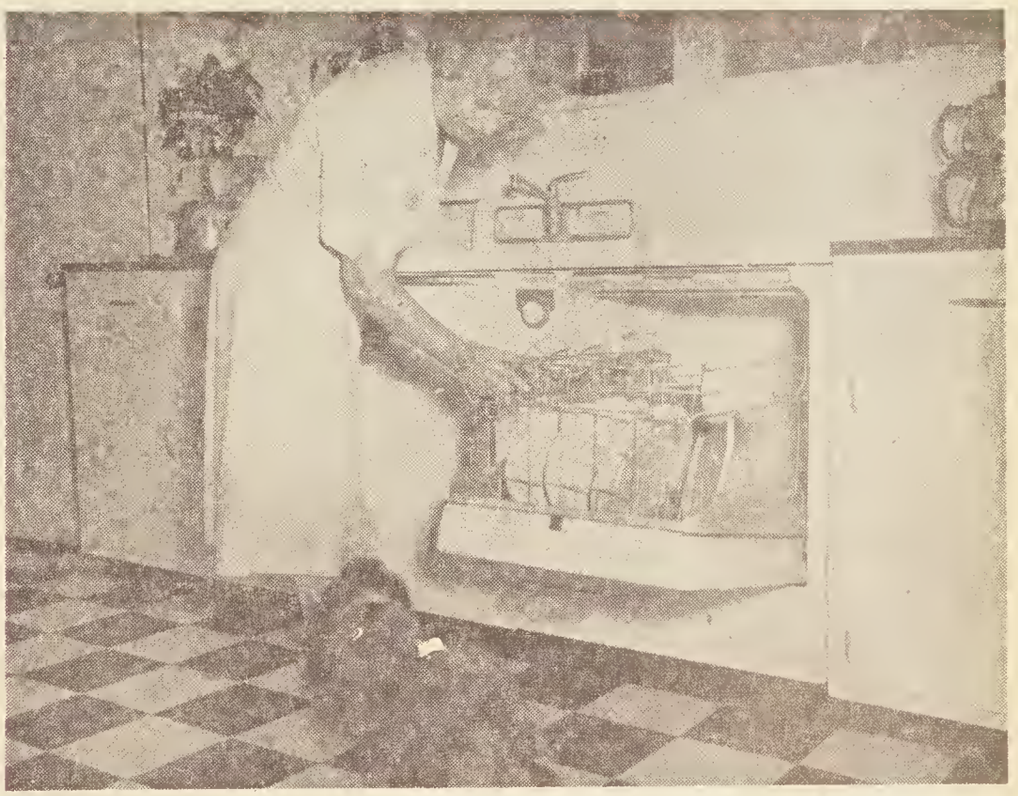
There are models available for almost every type of kitchen arrangement: Cabinet-sink (48" wide), Free-Standing or Separate (24" to 30" wide), and a Built-In (24" to 30" wide). Some models hold as many as 72 dishes and glasses and 48 pieces of silverware, and many of them are equipped with food waste disposers.

As in all electric buying, your purchase should be made from a reputable dealer after you have examined the different types and makes available to you. Be sure you ask for a guarantee and check on servicing facilities. Choose a model that is sturdy in construction, made by a well-known manufacturer. Consider well the materials and workmanship employed in the machine, and choose a model large enough for your purposes.

Costs Vary

Costs will vary according to make and size. Researchers in the Ohio State survey found that installation costs varied from $18.46 to $157.06, according to individual kitchen problems. Naturally, added plumbing installations make the cost higher. Check the installation cost as well as the cost of the machine itself. REA figures show that dishwashers use only 2½ kwh per month, so operational costs would be nominal.

Your co-op electrification adviser will be glad to consult with you on the wisdom of purchasing a dishwasher. He will help you find cost estimates and advise you on your purchase.



Mrs. W. J. Blair, Crab Point, is one homemaker who will readily advise the purchase of an electric dishwasher. She's a member of Carteret-Craven EMC.

The Accent is on School Fashions

2715. Suspender-strapped princess jumper is so pretty, easy-to-sew, with its own long-sleeved Peter Pan collared, front-buttoned jacket, and puffed-sleeve collared blouse. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4: Jumper and Jacket, 2 3/4 yds. 35-in. Blouse, 1 1/8 yds. 35-in.

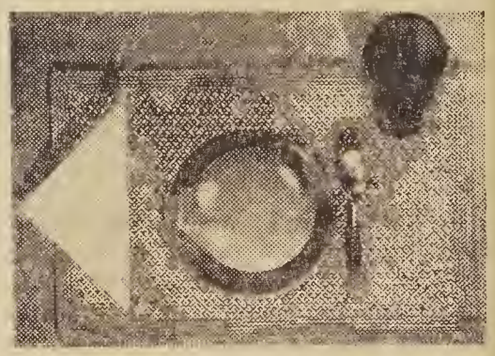
3017. Flare-skirted jumper with interesting pockets, bodice with the side-wrapped look, is a smart, young fashion for the school-going miss. Simple blouse included. Sizes 6 to 14. Size 8: Jumper, 2 7/8 yds. 35-in. Blouse, 1 1/8 yds. 35-in.

2212. Youthful, attractive jumper with double-breasted bodice, skirt with a wide flattering flare is teamed with a collared, three-quarter sleeved blouse. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Jumper, 2 5/8 yds. 54-in. Blouse, 2¼ yds. 35-in.

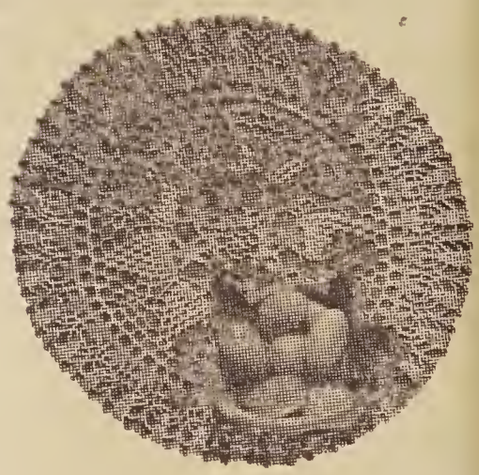
2155. V-necked, princess style, jumper has wonderfully flattering, flowing lines, is so attractive teamed with a crisp shirtwaist blouse with the new "baby-doll" sleeves. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: Jumper, 4 yds. 39-in. Blouse, 2 yds. 35-in.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps please) for each pattern to Carolina Farmer, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. For Fashion Book, add twenty-five cents.

Free Pattern Service



F-751. Strawberry Cream Place Mat. Tiny Crochet a set of these practical, pretty strawberry cream place mats in a cross-stitch pattern. They will add beauty to your table and will wash and wear for years.



S-748. Orange Blossom Doily. Tiny orange blossom motifs highlight this white crocheted doily. Doily measures 11½ inches in diameter.

Pattern Order Form

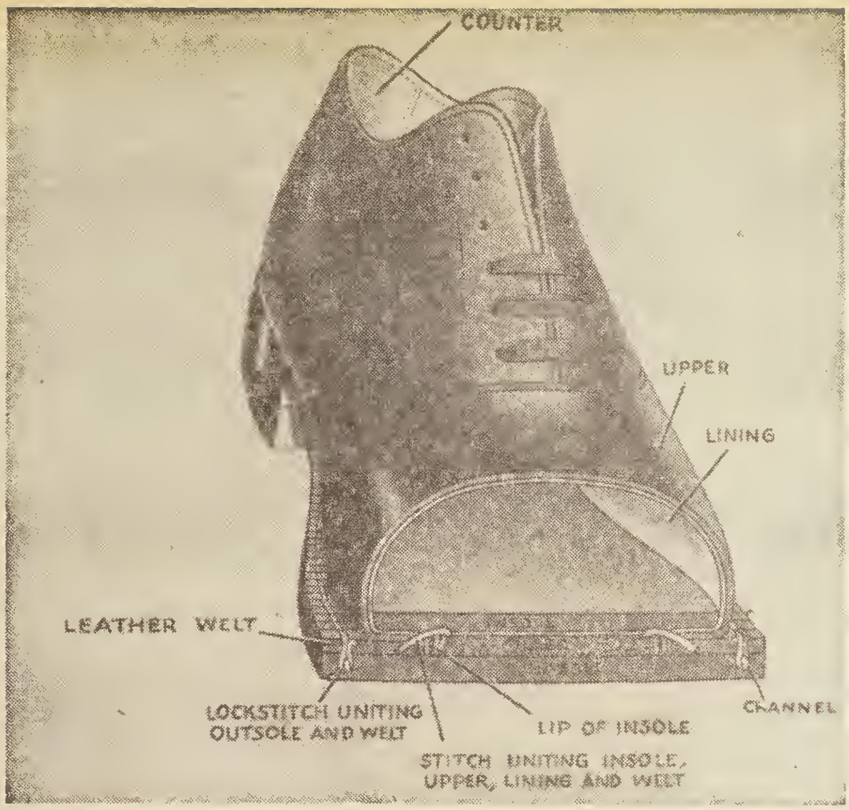
Please send me without charge pattern leaflets I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for the patterns checked.

☐ **Place Mats (S-751)**
☐ **Doily (S-748)**

Name .....

EMC .....

Address coupon to Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh,



A Practical Guide To

Shoe Shopping

Most Tar Heel homemakers are busy shopping for shoes these days—shoes for the school-going youngsters and Fall dress and work shoes for the adult members of the family. And shoe buying is an important dip into the household budget. Did you know that the average American family spends nearly $100 a year on shoes alone?

For such a major investment, the wise homemaker will shop carefully to be sure she gets her money's worth. She'll check into the several hidden keys to value, which determine both durability and comfort. And, consequently, she and her family won't have to suffer the discomfort of ill-fitted shoes, and she won't know the discouragement of shoes giving up long before the expected life span.

How to tell a good shoe from a poor one is a problem that faces most of us when we go shopping for ourselves or our youngsters. Price—as in most things—is some indication, but it's not always the whole story. Nor is appearance an infallible guide.

With the popularity this Fall of the new soft construction shoes, it is particularly important that the inner framework of the shoe be such as to maintain its shape and wearability.

A good way to judge how well a shoe is likely to wear is to check whether it is constructed with a leather welt. According to a survey by a national consumer organization, shoes with welt construction stand up better and provide greater comfort than non-welted shoes.

The leather-welt, which most of us never knew existed, is, according to shoemen, the backbone of the shoe. It holds upper and sole firmly together, serves as a firm walking base, and prevents the shoe from being twisted out of shape. In addition, it helps keep feet dry in rain and slush. So ask the shoe clerk whether or not the shoe you plan to buy has a leather welt.

Ask him, too, what kind of counter the shoes has—and we don't mean the counter in front of the store. The counter is the part of the shoe upper that is above the heel. It plays an important part in keeping the back part of the shoe from gaping and twisting. It should be of leather firm enough to maintain its shape but not so firm it rubs blisters on the back of your foot. While holding the shoe in one hand, press down the counter with the other to make sure it gives—and that it springs back into shape.

Then there is the insole. No matter how well-made a shoe is, it will not last any longer than its insole. A cracked and ridged insole will make the shoe too uncomfortable to wear. Run your hand inside the shoe and make

(Continued on Page 24)

Over the Lines With Becky

Child Care Bulletin

An inquiry from Mrs. John Roselle, North Wilkesboro (Blue Ridge co-op homemaker) sent us scurrying around this month to find just what child care bulletins are available to our North Carolina mothers and from what bureau. And we made a fine discovery. All the very excellent child development booklets which can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington may be obtained FREE by writing the Mailing Room, North Carolina State Board of Health, Raleigh. A few of the bulletins we suggest as a "must" for every conscientious mother's bookshelves: "A Healthy Personality for Your Child;" "Your Child from One to Six," "Infant Care," and "Your Child from 6 to 12." Expectant mothers will be happy to learn that the Board of Health also offers fine publications on prenatal care. Bulletins on accident prevention in the home (with particular refcrence to the child) may be obtained by writing the Accident Prevention Division, State Board of Health, Raleigh.

New Rainwear

Those of you who are purchasing new rain togs for your school-going youngsters should take note of the difference between the words "water proof" and "water repellent," too often mistakenly used interchangeably. "Water repellent" materials are those in which the yarn is coated before it is woven, making the fabric resistant to moisture. Some fabrics are permanently water repellent —others are not. Read the labels carefully and learn as much as possible about the particular fabric before buying the garment. "Water proof" refers to coating a fabric to prevent the passage of moisture or air through it. But again, read the labels to see what the characteristics of the fabric are.

Magnets

Ordinarily, I don't call attention to advertisements in these columns. However, there's one in this month's Rural Exchange (see page 24) I was afraid you'd miss. It's an advertisement for magnets to sew into potholders, aprons, or towels. This seems a grand idea to me, for it would save so much nail-driving and hunting for these much-used objects. If you sew a magnet into an

(Continued on Page 24)

SHOE SHOPPING

(Continued from Page 23)

sure it feels smooth all the way to the toe. Press down on the insole. It should have a little give—but not too much.

Look at the lining and feel it as well. The lining also should be smooth and without ridges or projecting stitches. Many people prefer smooth leather lining because it lasts longer and thus preserves the life of the shoe.

Making all these tests sounds like quite a job—but actually it takes no more than two minutes—and it will pay dividends in shoes that last longer and feel better underfoot. Remember that it is particularly important to shop carefully for children's shoes, if you want those children to grow up with healthy feet and foot posture.

OVER THE LINES

(Continued from Page 23)

objects, it will cling to stoves and metal cabinets (or anything with metal in it). It seems to me that, as the cost is so little, homemakers should make use of this practical idea. It's a good idea, too, for Christmas gift sewing.

Patterns

Those of you who have written requesting more doily patterns should be pleased with the attractive orange blossom pattern on page 22. Place mats, as a gift idea, were also suggested by some co-op homemakers—and this we offer, too. Be on the look-out for the Christmas gift patterns we've scheduled for our October issue. The shelves are full of the prettiest gift ideas we've seen, and we want you to have them next month so your needles can begin flying on your holiday handiwork.

KERR DAM

(Continued from Page 7)

Chudoff continued, "on their persistence in fighting for what is rightfully theirs, and we hope present negotiations will result in a fair settlement of this long standing problem."

Chudoff warned that if present negotiations fail, he believed "the Congress of the United States will take action to assure a means of bringing this power to the cooperatives."

Attending the hearing with Crisp were Alton P. Wall of Asheboro and J. L. Shearon of Wake Forest.

Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$2.00

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Make Pay Day Every Day Selling Big Line Food ..and ..Household ..Products. ..Greeting Cards, Jewelry, Novelties. Fast Selling Premium and Combination Deals. Best Quality, Low Prices, Big Profits. Send No Money. Write for Particulars and Sample Leading Product FREE.

J. W. GIBSON COMPANY
Dept. 552 **Indianapolis 6, Ind.**

GROW MUSHROOMS. Cellar, shed. Spare, full time, year round. We pay $3.50 lb. WE PAID Babbitt $4,165.00 in few weeks. FREE BOOK, MUSHROOMS, Dept. 247, 2954 Admiral Way, Seattle, Washington.

CHURCH GROUPS, sell my "Katy" snow lady ornaments. Big profits. Sample 25c, dozen $2.50. Kincaid, 610 Park Avenue, Salisbury, N. C.

SELL MINERAL FEED to farmers, feeders, dealers. State age, feed sales experience, territory covered. Full or part time. Commission basis. Write Farmers Friend Minerals, Napoleon, Ohio.

INVENTION RECORD AND PATENT Information booklet free on request. Franklin W. Durgin, Registered Patent Agent, 410 Hill Building, Washington 6, D. C.

GOVERNMENT LAND, U. S. Alaska. Includes homesteads. Pamphlet tells location, acreage, how to obtain. $1. Guaranteed authentic. Sledge Surveys, Macon 9, Mississippi.

● FOR SALE

GARDEN TRACTORS 3 hp $100. Complete with cultivators. Satisfaction or money back. Universal Manufacturing Co., 324 West Tenth, Indianapolis 2, Indiana.

PAINT OUTSIDE TITANIUM, lead and oil. Guaranteed not to peel. $4.95 value, special factory price, $2.25 gallon. Free Sample. Snow White Paint, Toledo, Ohio.

HOG, COW, AND MULE MEDICINES manufactured by National contains all known mineral essential for healthier herds that bring higher prices. Ask dealer or write us for free folder. National Hog Medicine Company, Box 1634, Raleigh, N. C.

BUY SURPLUS DIRECT from government at tremendous savings. Farm tools, machinery feed, tractor, truck, jeep, hundreds others. List $1.00. Box 169 CAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

SAVE, BUY DIRECT from Government, surplus farms, land, homes, etc. List $1.00. Box 169 CMH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

CHECK YOUR LAND for Uranium. New Geigerscopes. $3 each postpaid. Guaranteed to work. Leeway, Mountain View—CF 1, Oklahoma.

NAME AND ADDRESS rubber stamp with ink pad. $1.00 postpaid. R. C. Savage Agency, 619 Rosemont Avenue. Wilmington, N. C.

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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FINEST QUALITY—Lowest Prices! AAA Assorted Heavy Breeds, $6.95 per 100, our choice sex-breed (positively no Leghorns) COD, AAA Heavy Breeds, all one kind our choice, guaranteed straight run as hatched $8.95 per 100. AAA New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Barred-Crosses (egg production type) your choice these wonderful heavy breeds straight run as hatched $10.95 per 100. AAA Heavy Breed Pullets $17.95 per 100. Also Black Giants, White Giants, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahams $13.95 per 100 as hatched. These Extra Heavy Special Breed Pullets $19.95 per 100. S. C. White Leghorn (Large English type Ghostley Strain) Pullets $24.95 per 100. Fifteen Bronze or White Holland Broadbreasted Turkey Poults $12. Fifteen Beltsville White Turkey Poults $10. Twelve Giant Pekin Ducklings $4.50. 100% Bloodtested. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prompt shipment. RUBY BABY CHICKS. Dept. NCRA-1, Norfolk, Va. Phone Madison 2-9040.

● WANTED TO BUY

DO YOU HAVE an old auto stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for early models. Also want steam-powered tractors. Write complete information, price wanted, to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

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. . . Charm is that indefinable something possessed by girls with stunning figures.

. . . Treasury Dept. desk sign: "They say you can't take it with you—but have you ever tried to travel very far without it?"

. . . You can find just about everything in the modern home except all of the family at the same time.

* * *

PSYCHOLOGY

When your husband puts a job off,
Here's the way to bring him to it—
Just suggest it takes an expert,
And you doubt that he can do it.

* * *

BIG COMPLIMENT

Four-year-old Billy was jealous of his sister because relatives were always saying what a big girl she was.

Walking down the street with his mother one day he braced his shoulders and asked: "Mommy, how old would you say I look?"

Anxious to please him, his mother replied: "Why, Billy, you look about seven."

Billy beamed gratefully at his mother, then paid his biggest compliment: "D'you know, Mommy, you look a hundred!"

"Well today I learned that your arithmetic is lousey,

INQUIRING MIND

The teacher in a little backwoods school was at the blackboard explaining arithmetic problems, and was delighted to see that the gangling lad, her dullest pupil, was giving slack-jawed attention. Her happy thought was that at last he was beginning to understand. So when she had finished explaining the lesson, she said to him, "You were so interested, Homer, that I'm certain you want to ask more questions."

"Yes'm," drawled Homer, "I got one to ask—where do them figures go when you rub 'em out?"

SMALL BEGINNING

The occasion was a testimonial dinner for the leading citizen of the town. He told his story in a quiet shaking voice. "Friends and neighbors," he said, "when I first came here 45 years ago, I came in no limousine: I walked into your town down a muddy dirt road. I had only one suit on my back, one pair of shoes on my feet, and all my earthly possessions were wrapped in a red handkerchief over my shoulder.

"This city has been good to me. Now, 45 years later, I am on the Board of Directors of your leading bank; I own apartment buildings and office buildings; I am on the board of your leading clubs; I own three concerns with branches in 37 cities. Yes, friends, your town has been good to me and I have walked a long way since I first walked down your muddy dirt road 45 years ago."

After the banquet, an awed youngster approached the great man and asked timidly: "Tell me, sir, what did you have in the red handkerchief over your shoulder when you walked into town 45 years ago?"

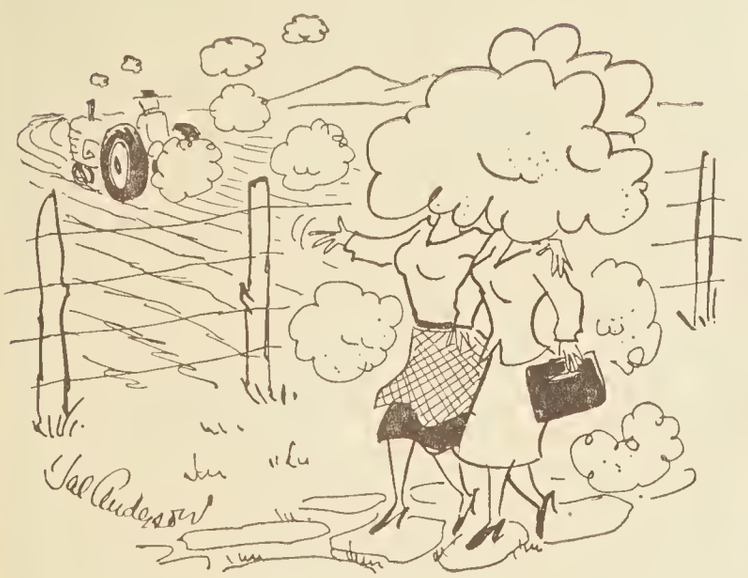
"Let me think, son. If I recall rightly, I was carrying about $300,000 in cash and $750,000 in negotiable securities."

* * *

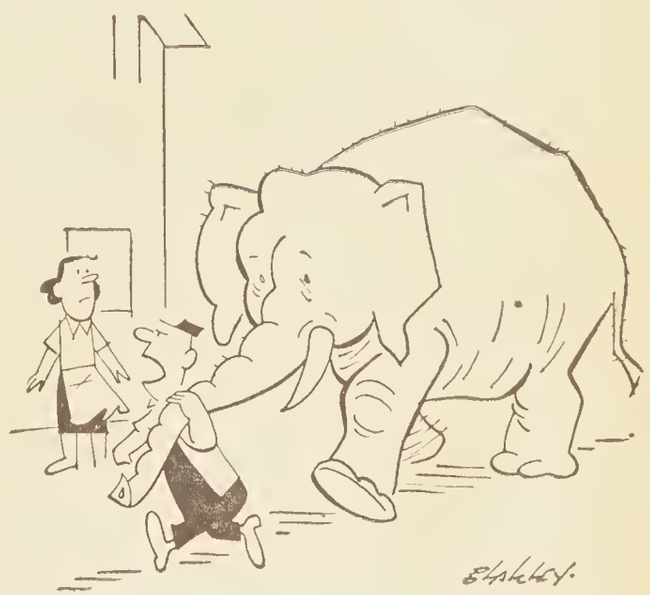
BASEBALL

Boys are taking their baseball seriously. Recently a teacher asked a Little Leaguer, "Who are the nine most important living Americans?"

"Well, I've got eight," said one boy, "but I can't think of the rightfielder's name."



"None of that city smoke for us! No Siree! Just fresh country air!"



"Because I was offered a darn good swap that's why!"

EDITORIALS

FROM THE YORK, PA. GAZETTE AND DAILY

TVA For New England?

The entire country feels the deepest sympathy for the people of New England, whose lands, homes, towns and factories were ravaged last month by floods resulting from Hurricanes Connie and Diane. North Carolinians, in particular, know first-hand of the havoc that accompanies a hurricane. Some of them know, too, of the devastation wrought by an angry, flooding river.

There was a time, not too long ago, when farmers in the northeastern part of the state feared the Roanoke. Periodically it would overflow its banks and lay waste to the surrounding countryside. There are no more floods on the Roanoke, thanks to the John H. Kerr Dam.

The same thing is true in the Tennessee Valley, where the TVA dams regulate the flow of the river. They have saved untold millions of dollars of flood damage, not only along the banks of the Tennessee, but also along the Ohio and the Mississippi.

We would suggest to our New England friends that they study the TVA system carefully. Not only would a similar development program provide flood insurance, but the accompanying benefits, including cheap electric power, might make the region more attractive to the industries which are now picking up their feet and moving south.

A Simple Change

After carefully studying the Kerr Dam wheeling and firming arrangement submitted to them by the Interior Department in June (see story on page 7) the N. C. Cooperatives have stated their position.

The co-ops will accept the arrangement if CP&L will sell firming power to the Government for resale to the co-ops. This simple change, the co-ops contend, is necessary if the arrangement is to be a secure one. They do not believe that under North Carolina law the company can guarantee them the firming rate called for in Interior's initial proposal.

Moreover, this simple change will not alter the amount of power to be furnished by the company or the payment it receives for it. Nor will it alter the amount of power received by the co-operatives or the payment they make for it.

TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

Tarheel Electric Membership Association voted during its last meeting to launch a bold new program in 1956. The Association will coordinate at least one—perhaps as many as three—promotions of electric equipment on a statewide basis.

The purpose of this program will be to make it easier and more economical for rural electric consumers to purchase certain appliances. Equipment dealers, distributors and manufacturers will cooperate in this venture. This magazine will lend its resources to the effort. (*The Carolina Farmer* now goes into the homes of 115,000 rural North Carolinians.)

We believe this will be the first time in the history of the rural electrification program that cooperatives in a given state have combined their power use programs in one effective undertaking.

The success of the undertaking, of course, will depend in large degree upon the response made by the consumers involved. In North Carolina, 60 out of every 100 of our electric consumers still lack running water in their homes.

Only 40 out of every 100 have electric ranges. Less than 85 out of every 100 have a refrigerator; less than 76 out of every 100 have a washing machine. More consumers have bought TV sets in the last two years than have bought hot water heaters during all the years we have had electricity.

In other words, though we have extended electricity to virtually 100 per cent of our rural people, thousands of those people have not yet even begun to put that electricity to work in the most basic ways available to them.

Tarheel Electric's 1956 program will seek both to re-emphasize the value of electricity as a practical servant and to find ways and means of making basic items of electrical equipment easier to own by rural electric consumers.

So, if you can't quite realize your dream of owning on electric range or home freezer—or of putting in a running water system—1956 may be a year of significance for you. Of one thing you may be sure, your electric cooperative is already making every effort to assist you in buying and using these important tools. You owe it to yourself to explore every possibility of owning and using them.

Meet the bond that pays off twice a year

If you're saving towards retirement or if you'd like to get interest from United States Savings Bonds every six months, there's no better investment than Series "H" United States Savings Bonds.

They provide current income (an interest check mailed to you twice a year)—with a yield of 3% compounded semiannually when held to maturity (9 years, 8 months). They're not subject to market fluctuation, and they're redeemable at par after the first six months on 30 days' written notice.

Include "H" Bonds in your investment plan. You can buy them through your bank in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

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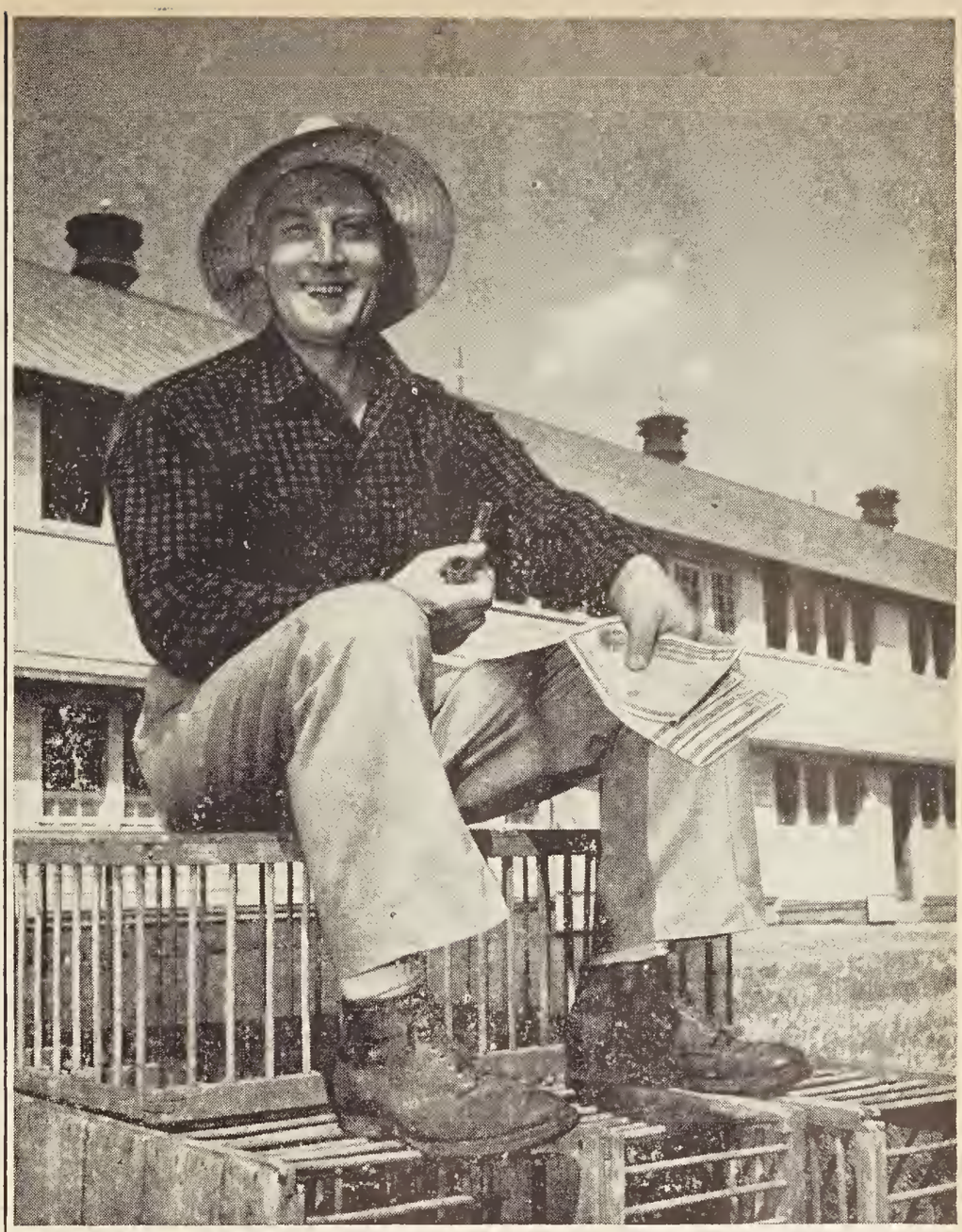

There's nothing like Savings Bonds for a happy future!

Smart eggs have nest eggs

Most farmers know the good that comes from systematic saving. And it's a good thing they do. For more than one farmer has had the money he needed for a new tractor because he put the money away earlier . . . in the form of United States Series "E" Savings Bonds.

Savings Bonds are a wonderful way of getting ready for the things you, too, will need—like new farm buildings . . . the youngsters' education . . . or a long vacation. Every $300 you put away in Savings Bonds now, will mean $400 to you in 9 years 8 months.

Start your own Bond-a-Month Plan right at this bank. If you like you can have your checking account pay for it automatically.

If you're interested in Savings Bonds that give you current income, by check every 6 months, ask for details on Series "H" Savings Bonds.

Your banker can show you how Savings Bonds fit into *your* picture. Go in and talk it over!

Save $50.00

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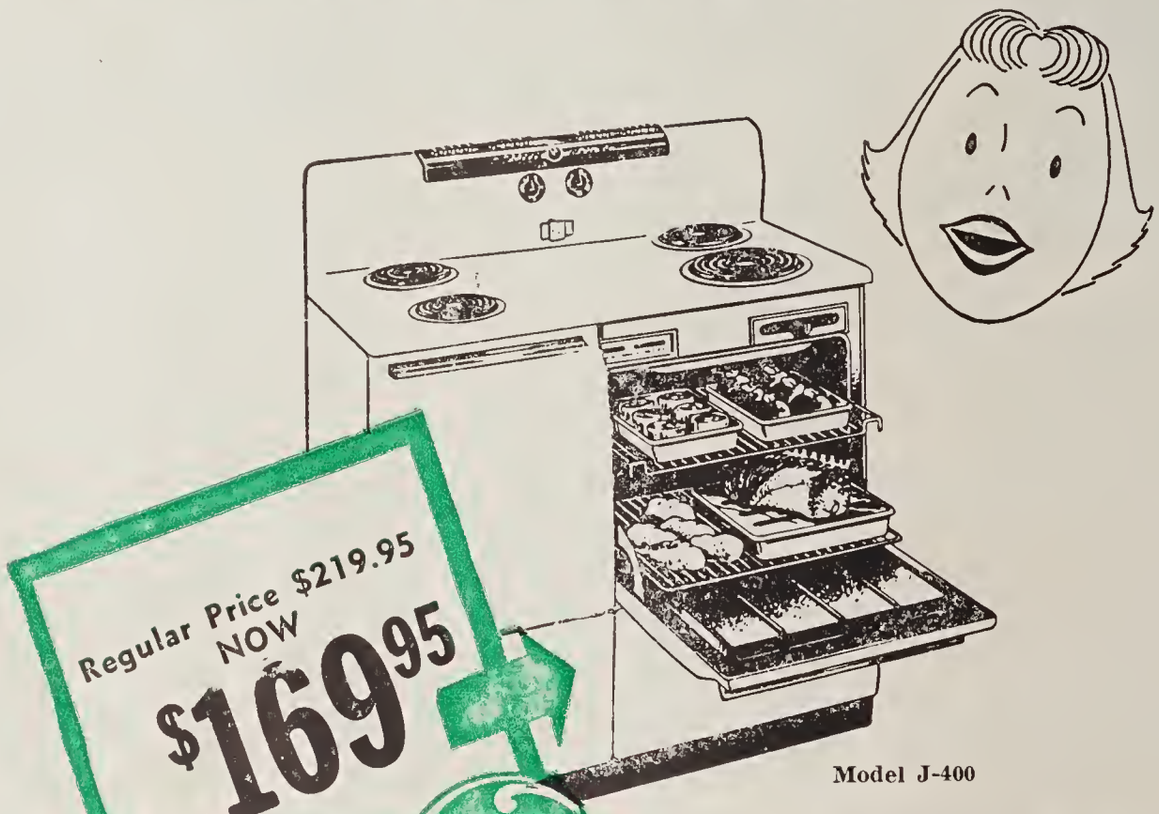

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